ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,053—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 19, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.I.PENINSULAR	3987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd July.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	3935	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4260	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	3945	A. B. Daniel	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4259	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipe to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipping there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT MONTHLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.
For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,320	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RAUQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 560	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 17, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Toulon on Friday.
OCRANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Le Maubouge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing also. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and " 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest ease by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the Ægle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
	Credit	" 1-11 and " 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
HERALDIC AND ARTISTIC STATIONERS.

We have now the honour of supplying over 200 Messes and Regiments throughout India.

YOUR CREST CORRECTLY ENGRAVED ON STEEL

	Rs. a.
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note-Paper, with Square Envelopes to Match, for	20 0

YOUR MONOGRAM ARTISTICALLY ENGRAVED ON STEEL

	Rs. a.
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note-Paper, with Square Envelopes to match, for	20 0

Before engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms a Pencil Sketch is forwarded, free of cost, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.
From Customer's own Dies or from Dies already on hand.

	Rs. a.
Any Colour.	
Per 100 Impressions	0 12
Per 1,000 "	7 0
Gold, Silver, or Bronze.	
Per 100 Impressions	2 0
Per 1,000 "	17 0
Gold and Colours.	

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line, with plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line, with plate	5 0

Other Lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

DERMINA! DERMINA!!

WHAT is it? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

A SEQUENCE
CAUSE
THE CLIMATE OF INDIA
EFFECT
THE DESTINCTION OF THE HAIR
REMEDY
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
WHICH
Renews the Growth and Beauty of the Hair, Preserves and Restores its colour and vitality. Cleanses, strengthens the scalp and roots, and is the Sweetest and most Refreshing Dressing in existence.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HELPS YOU
TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE,

Often the daily worry of life is accentuated by the presence (frequently undetected) of indigestion and dyepepsia. A few doses of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

will at once remove the trouble and restore the victim to the full enjoyment of life. Simple cases yield at once to the treatment, and even those who suffer most acutely derive great benefit with ultimate cure, from the regular use of this invaluable remedy.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India, and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FREE ON APPLICATION,
5,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS
issued by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS in commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of our most beloved sovereign HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, to enable every one to get his own, his wife's or his children's photograph taken and preserved as mementos of this year.
AVAILABLE FROM 15th July to 15th September, 1897.
(Both Days Inclusive)
The holder of each ticket is entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices charged by us and the PRESENT of the latest PORTRAIT of HER MAJESTY (Specially procured by us from home) in the same size in which the photograph is taken.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
HORNBY ROW, WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!
JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES
TWILL SILK WOVE EDGES,
A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' PURE SILK	From Rs.	9 8
GENT'S Do. Do.	" "	10 8
GENT'S BEST ALPACA	" "	6 0

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH AND 21ST.

In continuation with

THE PLAYS OF

SATI PARWATI and LILAWATI

OR

THE DESHI NATAK SAMAJ.

SIGNOR ROBERTY,

The World-renowned Wizard, will introduce his Original Speciality entitled

BLACK ART! BLACK ART!!

BLACK ART!!!

Assisted by the Charming Miss Woodfield.

PROGRAMME.

SYNOPSIS.

1. Invocation of Spirits.
2. The Magic in the Air.
3. The Spirit in the Devil's bell.
4. Sudden appearance of Ostrich Egg challices.
5. The yellow snakes.
6. The Devil's watch.
7. Sudden change of a watch into a Pigeon.
8. The demon's head brings back the watch.
9. Coffee machines from the unknown.
10. Change of Coffee beans to Coffee and rice to milk.
11. A smash of Crockery.
12. The flying Cup and Saucer.
13. Sudden appearance of a huge barrel.
14. The barrel contains a Boa Constrictor.
15. The spirit of the barrel.
16. Catching Ostrich Eggs in the Air.
17. The renowned Hindoo Basket Trick.

OBSERVE THE WIZARD IN HIS SILVER SCALED ARMOUR.

Signor Roberty has had the honour of appearing before many crowded heads of EUROPE and nearly all the Princes of INDIA, and in testimony of their appreciation is the possessor of Humorous Royal Souvenirs.

Signor Roberty's part of the entertainment will commence precisely at 10-30 P.M., on the dates mentioned above, after which the above Company will continue.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 1-8; Rs. 1 (as. 12 and 8); as. 4. Door open at 8-30 P.M.—Performance at 9 P.M.

DAHYABHAI DHOLSAJEE DALAL,
Proprietor, "Deshi Natak Samaj."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s.s. "MEDUSA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6. The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damaged and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

PUBLIC MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the FRAMJI COWASJI HALL, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to hear an Address from MR. G. SUBRAMANYA IYER, whom your presence is kindly requested.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

17th July, 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 6 p.m.

W. WEBB,
July 16, 1897. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

LADY, wife of professional man, residing West End, Glasgow, with two daughters aged 9 and 13, good social position, wishes to receive one or two girls coming Home for Education or health. Excellent references given and required. Terms subject to arrangement according to age. Apply 14, Victoria Crescent, Glasgow, Scotland.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO E RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

SIGR. T. MASSARI proceeds to take up his NEW APPOINTMENT under the Director-General at Rome.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO E RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPTAIN F. BALDOVINO having been APPOINTED AGENT of the above Agency has THIS DAY taken charge of the same.

T. MASSARI,
Prior de Sasone and Co.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at its Registered Office No. 44, Kalbadevi Road, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following special resolution, that is to say:—

"That this Comany be wound up Voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

By Order of the Board,

C. J. FRANCIS,
Secretary and Manager.

44, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 18th July, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Administrative Railway Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on MONDAY, 16th August, 1897, Tenders for the supply of 31,000 tons of best BENGAL STEAM COAL, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st November, 1897, to be delivered in Bombay Harbour, in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

November 1897	3,000 Tons
December 1897	7,000 "
January 1898	7,000 "
February 1898	2,000 "
March 1898	2,000 "
April 1898	2,000 "
August 1898	2,000 "
September 1898	3,000 "

Tenderers should give full description of coal and colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into boats alongside. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

The coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent, and should be superscribed "Tenderr for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITTOBA ARJUN PUDWAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SAGONABAI, widow of the said VITTOBA ARJUN PUDWAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executrix named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of July, 1897.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from artificial mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and Bruzzole carpets, Ditmars' table lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. WALDY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ananthram & Co., of Mangalore.

No.	1	25	rubies weighing carats	181.
"	II.	6	"	7 7-64.
"	III.	1	"	2 1-4.
"	R.	1	"	1 14-16.
"	C.	1	"	14.
"	VA.	1	sapphire "	12 8-16.
"	B.	1	"	3 1-4.

1 packet small rubies weighing carats 145 2-16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the gems are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 sweet-toned, square pianoforte by S. Hose and Co.
2 gold hunting watches and 1 emerald hoop ring.
A lot of Mangalore whole and half tiles.
12 boxes superior Algerian wines and brandy, 5 cases Pinco-tas disinfecting powder and fluid, 7 cases hop ale in quarts and pints.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases containing dessert sets of different patterns, jugs and cups and saucers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esoofally Abdool Hoosein, the balance remaining after leakage and breakage of his goods as per his indent No. 2933—

S B & Co—32-50—12 casks soft soap arrived per s.s. Bullionist in August 1896.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Ralph Corke, consisting of dining and dressing tables, chairs, cots, chest of drawers, easy chairs, silver watch and chains, gold ring, silver-headed walking stick, sword and scabbard, wearing apparel, uniform, cooking utensils, flute, etc.

The effects of the late Bhimabai, consisting of gold ornaments called sari, pootly, har, pearl-kaps, boogree, bangles, and nose-ring.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria
1 safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres,.
1 English-made gentleman saddle.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman,—

1 vis-a-vis in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 877 SETS OF HEALDS 20½ DOZENS REEDS AND 500 lbs. PICKING BANDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

877 sets of heads of different numbers and widths.
20½dozens reeds of different numbers and widths.
500 lbs PICKING BANDS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and English-made household furniture, spoons and forks by Mappin and Webb, 1 and 4 light argand lamps by Tucker, vase lamps by Nash, cottage pianoforte, English double-seated brougham, open phaeton by Lawrence, bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, gems, rich Parisian and Dresden figures, pictures, one gilt clock showing dates, week days and months, English clock by Parkinson and Fredsham, London, strikes half hour and hour, Brussels carpets, books, blackwood carved and English-made mirror door almyrahs with Chubb's locks, Magnolia plants in pots, etc., the property of the late DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, R. B. and C. I. Railway Blocks, Parel, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, cottage piano by Cramer and Co., handsome light-wheeled dog-cart, grey Persian Arab horse, fast and showy, both going in harness and saddle, set of brass-mounted harness, nearly new, "No. 8 Victoress" cooking stove with chimney, lamp, etc., the property of T. CLARK, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., FROM MESSRS. BROWN AND MOIR'S BUILDING, FORT.

By order of Messrs. Campbell and Hewsen, C.E., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th July, 1897, at 2-30 p.m., at Pere Road, Mody Bay, "Raipagh Street," consisting of old lead, teak posts, spar pieces, timber plates, iron barred frames, rubble stones, brick pieces, chunam rubbish, empty barrels, &c.

SALE OF VICTORIA, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th July, 1897, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, one four-wheeled licensed victoria bearing No. 152.

Also at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot at Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosoil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 20 CASES PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. F. M. Madon & Co.—

P. M. 891 (in a Diamond) & Co.	2975-9 2980-4 2985-9 2990-4	20 cases white ground prints.

SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 21, Meadows Street, the following:—

A consignment of 300 pairs, gentlemen's brown and black leather, lace and elastic side boots and shoes, canvas, shoes, court shoes and carpet and red cloth slippers, all by the well-known makers Messrs. Geo. Hinder and Brothers of Bristol, sizes No. 6 to 10.

Each pair will be put up for sale to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th July, 1897. Auctioneers.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. (15) fifteen per Share (of Rs. 50) paid up), will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "BELLA VISTA," Cumballa Hill, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th instant, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 18th July, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

WANTED.

REQUIRED the services of a Gentleman as CHIEF ACCOUNTANT for the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 800, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.

ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 800 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.

4. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.

TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.

7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

Prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit,

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangement for receiving and dispatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, hiring Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables whilst they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks coshed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Letters of Credit issued on Comptoir National de Paris.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

DRAPERS

AND

SILK MERCERS,

BOMBAY.

LADIES' GLOVES.

FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3	8
COLORED SUEDE "	3	8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3	0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5	0
WHITE & CREAM " " ...	5	0
BLACK " " ...	5	0

MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the 'EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the aver age premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	33 7	38 6	37 11	47 6	64 6
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. H. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq. CLE.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Bran hes.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

MODERATE RATES.

Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 1,000 payable at death only. Annual premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or if it occurs sooner. Annual premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	18 6 0	30	16 0 6
35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	30 1 0	40	25 10 9

Rates under other systems will be sent on application.

POLICIES—LIBERAL.

SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

ROBERT BADHAM & CO.,
FLEMING, SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurances on Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole of the Profits Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at most favourable Rates.

90-100ths of Profits to Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or 40-10 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each Valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m, Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 2-44m., 2-52s. Low water, 8-49m., 9-57s.
Meeting, Bombay City Mission, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Benefit Concert to Miss Maud Howarth, Tivoli Theatre.
Meeting of Bhattias, Hallai Bhattia Mahajanwady, to present addresses to General Gatacre and Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, 5 p.m.
Public meeting, Presidency Association, Framjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Britannia, Medusa, and Netherby Hall entered, and the steamer Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

POLITICAL MEETING.—The honorary secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association have convened a public meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, this afternoon, at 5-30, to hear an address from Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, editor of the *Hindu*, who has returned from England, where he gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang will preside.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mrs. M. Chowksey, a nurse in the J. J. Hospital, residing on the hospital premises, reported to the police, on Friday morning, the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 75, from under the pillow in her bedroom. The watch was seen safe at 5 p.m. on the previous day and was missed a couple of hours afterwards.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Heavy showers fell since the heavy downpour of Friday last. The heavy downpour of Tuesday night washed away the Jamnagar line about 400 yards, near Hadmatia. The line was promptly repaired by the Railway authorities. The sky is clear since yesterday, tremendous wind blowing all the day long.—The timing of the mixed train running on Jamnagar line is altered. The train will leave during monsoon Jamnagar at 10-49 a.m. intead of 4-30 a.m.—The report of a murder having been committed at Awlail under Ranpur territory has reached here.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO GENERAL GATACRE.—At a public meeting of the Bhattia community, held yesterday morning, at the Old Mahajanwady, Mr. Runchordas Haridas presiding, it was resolved to present addresses on behalf of the Bhattia community to Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C. B., D.S.O., and to Mr. Govindji Thackersey Moolji, secretary, treasurer, and manager of this Hallai Bhattia Mahajan, for valuable services rendered by them to the community during the plague epidemic in Bombay. The addresses will be presented to them at 5 p.m., at Hallai Bhattia Mahajanwady, Kalbadevie Road, t a public meeting of the Bhatia community.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following will represent the Rangers in a match, this evening, against the Gymkhana, play to commence at 5-15 sharp, wet or fine:—Full back—W. R. Jones; ¾ backs—C. A. Flower, F. Greene, A. Monahan, and V. C. Martin; ½ backs—T. Potts and C. F. Spencer; forwards—T. Murray, F. Brewin, W. Spencer, E. Good, C. Engel, C. Aldridge, H. Peters, and G. Nissen; Reserves—W. Booker, B. C. Harris, W. Walke, and E. Rodgers. The following is the Gymkhana team:—Headlaw, Fischer, Ward, Vines, Hussey, McCausland, Williamson, Hudson, Dodgson, Wood, Forsyth, Bishop, Baxter, Edie, and Edmonds.

STABBING A SISTER-IN-LAW.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Ellapa Bhoomrao, charging him with causing hurt to his sister-in-law, named Bayabai, residing at Kamatipura, on the morning of the 31st June last. It appears that the accused, who is a drunkard, was at variance with his sister-in-law, the complainant. He met her at a water tap on the morning of the 30th last and stabbed her on the left side with a knife, inflicting an incised wound about an inch and a-quarter long and absconded. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her wound was dressed. The accused succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police until 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, when he was run to earth by a smart policeman, on Duncan Road. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Saidowji Jalising, a resident of Bhopal, was brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having in his possession opium, valued at Rs. 216, without a license from the Collector of Customs. On the 9th instant, accused arrived in Bombay by a Poona passenger train and alighted at the Byculla Station, an inspector of the Opium Department searched his baggage and found the opium specified. The drug was placed in a tin-box, sealed and sewed up in a pillow which was wrapped up in the bedding. The accused having made a statement implicating another man who, he said, had taken a quantity of opium for sale at Sholapur, the matter was adjourned for a week to enable the Opium Department to make inquiries. The Inspector who prosecuted the accused informed the court that the statement made by accused on the previous occasion could not be sustained. The case was proceeded with and the accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DEATH OF A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—A correspondent writes:—Moulvi Syed Karamali, the Assistant Manager of the Bombay Postal Savings Bank Department and President of the Anjuman-i-Ikhwanul Muttafika, died on the midnight of the 13th inst., at his residence, at the premature age of 35 years. He was highly esteemed and kindly by all his superior officers in Bombay and Calcutta General Post Offices. He was a charitable man, and finding disposed towards the poorer class of people. In him the Bombay General Post Office has lost a man of great abilities and vast knowledge. He lately came down to Bombay from Calcutta, where he held the Post of Superintendent in the Director-General's Office, and by his genial disposition soon formed a friendship with all with whom he came in contact. His death is greatly felt by the officials of Bombay G. P. O., and particularly by the Mahomedan clerks. His burial ceremony was largely attended on the morning of the 14th inst. The deceased has left behind him a widow and four children to mourn his loss.

MR. KIRKHAM AND HIS PUPILS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—When Mr. Chandavarkar's name was put forth as a candidate to represent the Bombay University in the local Legislative Council, we felt sure of his success, in spite of keen competition which at one time it seemed he had to face. But his glorious antecedants and popular name cleared his way of all competition and he had simply a walk over. Perhaps it is news to many that both Mr. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi were the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham's pupils when the latter gentleman was Professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College, and it is a happily curious coincidence that the Professor and his two illustrious pupils will sit at the same Legislative Board. It is not often that we find a genial and sympathetic Englishman like the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, who has, though unconsciously, impressed his individuality on many a pupil, who carries in his heart a deep sense of gratefulness for the interest which the learned Professor took in him.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday morning, at Trimbuck Parashram Street, touching the death of Rajoo, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-eight years, wife of Jeewa Raja, a hack victoria-driver, residing in that locality. Deceased was married about six years ago in her native country. After marriage she was brought down to Bombay by her husband, who then discovered that she had been subject to epileptic fits. She was treated by a native medical practitioner and was sent to her native country for a change, but Rajoo got no better and latterly complained of pain in her abdomen. About 5 o'clock on Friday morning when the husband awoke, he found Rajoo missing from her bed. He searched for her, and on looking into a well close by the house, he noticed deceased's saree floating on the surface of the water. He raised an alarm, the police had the well dragged, and the body was recovered. There were no marks of violence, on the body, and all the ornaments which she had been wearing were quite safe. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Raoji Geerma, aged forty, a labourer, employed as a hamal at the Wari Bunder Goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and residing with his son at Byculla. About 11 a.m., on Friday, a waggon was being loaded with cases of machinery on the loading platform at Wari Bunder. After a number of cases had been placed in the waggon, it was hand-shunted in order to put into it some other cases at another spot. Before the partially loaded waggon had been shunted, proper precautions were taken by the Superintendent to see that the line was clear. There were three empty waggons in front of the loaded one, and they were also shunted with it. When the first of these shunted waggons came in contact with a waggon, which was standing on the turn-table, the deceased was heard crying and on going up to him he was found lying unconscious on the turn-table. He was brought on to the platform, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was a hamal in the Railway Company, and it was his duty to take packages, tarpaulins, ropes, etc., from one platform to the other, and it is supposed that he was jammed between the buffers of the waggon standing on the turn-table and the first of the waggons shunted there while attempting to cross the line in getting from one platform to the other to the west end of the G. I. shed platform. On being examined at the hospital deceased was found to have sustained neither any external injury nor a fracture of any ribs. He, however, grew worse, and died in the hospital on the following morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to interval injuries and the jury accordingly brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE SABARMATI STATION-MASTER.—A correspondent writes:—A deep gloom has been caused on the little railway colony of Sabarmati by the sad and untimely death of one of its most respected and esteemed members, Rai Saheb Mulk Raj, station-master of the place. The late lamented Rai Saheb entered into the service of the R.-M. Railway on small pay, and within a comparatively short time by honesty, straightforwardness, and close application to his arduous duty earned the respect and esteem of both his superiors and subordinates and rose to one of the highest paid appointments given to a Native gentleman. When the transhipment work was first taken over by the R.-M. State Railway from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the late lamented Rai Saheb was selected above all to perform the most difficult task of organising and working the transhipment yard. He performed this difficult duty with so much satisfaction and credit to himself that every officer under whom he had the honour to work held him in highest esteem and considered it a pleasure to have such an intelligent man to work with. The worthy Rai Saheb's services were fittingly appreciated by the heads of his department by their strongly recommending him to the Government of India to reward his meritorious services in a suitable way. The Government of his Excellency Lord Dufferin willingly responded to the call by conferring upon the late lamented Mr. Mulk Raj as a personal distinction the title of Rai Saheb in 1889. The Sannad was presented to the late Rai Saheb by Mr. H. E. M. James, late Commissioner of the Northern Division, in a very interesting and suitable speech in one of the most influentially and largely attended Durbars at the well-known and spacious durbar hall of Seth Hathibhai's Wadi. The late lamented Rai Saheb suffered from diabetes for some years, and this disease developed into its last stage about a fortnight ago, and notwithstanding all that the best medical aid could do, he succumed to the disease on Sunday, the 11th inst., in the presence of his numerous relations and friends, who deeply mourn his untimely and irreparable loss.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GATACRE.

At the Plague Committee's office, yesterday afternoon, the staff and employes of the office presented a congratulatory address to General Gatacre on his being promoted to the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. They also took the opportunity of expressing their humble appreciation of the kindness and unvaried courtesy he was pleased to extend to them during the short period that they worked under him. Mr. P. C. H. Snow presided.

A number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the plague operations were invited, and among those present were:—Mr. C. C. James and Dr. Dimmock, members of the Committee, Major Cahusac, Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Crimmins, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer.

Mr. Khaikhosro N. R. Ranina, accountant of the Committee, said that the General already knew the purpose for which they had gathered there, and he thanked him very heartily for having accorded them permission to meet on that occasion. It seemed only necessary to state how it came about that the present proceedings originated. When they heard that the General was ordered away they discussed the position in all its bearings, and one suggested, and all the others concurred, that it was their duty to express their thanks in the manner they were now doing. With these introductory remarks he read the following address:—

Plague Committee's Office, Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 18th July, 1897.

To Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O.,

Respected Sir,—We beg permission to approach you with our cordial congratulations on your appointment to the much-coveted post of the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. It has been our very good fortune to work under you, though only for a very short time; and we desire to express our humble appreciation of the great kindness and unvaried courtesy you have been pleased to extend to us during that period. It is needless to mention here the very great consideration you have shown to the different sections of the varied communities of Bombay, or to enumerate the invaluable services rendered by you to the city at a very critical time; both of which will be ever gratefully remembered, not only by the citizens of Bombay, but by the whole of India. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, however, let this occasion pass without mentioning what we were privileged to see and know by our presence in this office, *viz.*, your hard and indefatigable work at the desk, day after day, from early morning to very late at night; your earnest desire to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate plague-stricken citizens; your anxious solicitude to see the natives of this Presidency happy and contented, and your readiness to respect their social customs and religious rites. The public are fully aware that you have expended much time and energy in carrying into effect the operations against plague, but they cannot know of the large expense which you have personally incurred in connection with these arrangements and which you have cheerfully consented to defray from your private funds. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, while taking leave of you, we sincerely pray that Providence may grant you a long, happy and prosperous career in the new sphere of usefulness to which you are called, and that it may form only a stepping-stone to many greater and higher honours and rewards. We conclude by heartily wishing you *bon voyage* and a happy meeting with your family and friends in your own native land. (Applause.)

The General, in replying to the address, said that he must thank them heartily for the beautiful address they had given him, and he took it as an evidence of the cordiality between them—always a good sign in office. When they spoke of his sympathising with the sufferings of the poor he must remind them that there was but one feeling common amongst them. The relieving of the suffering was a duty that was owed by all, and Government was the first to recognise that. He could only say that he had noticed with pleasure the small amount of friction between them and outside departments, and he thought it was due to the harmonious working in the office and the good work done by those taking part in it. He trusted that the work they had done and the notice they had been brought into would have a good effect in their future career, and when he came out again in India—(Cheers)—on some future occasion he would have a pleasure of seeing them again and working with them, but he hoped not in connection with plague. (A laugh.) He was glad to get an opportunity of going home and seeing his friends and family, and he believed the first thing they would say would be that they were pleased to find that he and they (the Committee's staff) got on so well together. He once more thanked them sincerely for the address. (Applause.)

Mr. N. M. J. Mody, a clerk in the office, presented a photo of the Plague Committee staff to the General, and doing so endorsed the remarks made in praise of the General.

General Gatacre said that he thanked them very much for the picture, which he would preserve as a reminder of the days he served during the plague. (Applause.)

The chairman said that he had very great pleasure in presiding on that exceedingly pleasant occasion. He could bear personal testimony to the loyal work done by the whole staff of the plague office, which work had been called forth by the personal qualification of the General (Hear hear.) He was a man under whom it was not only a picasure, but also an honour to work. He (Mr. Snow) had worked with him to a certain extent in the committee, but he himself did not come so often in contact with him as other members of the Committee owing to circumstances over which he had no control. Had it not been for the extreme tact, ability, and kindness of heart of the General, the plague committee would not have worked so smoothly with the Municipality. There was one more fact in the character of the General, and that was he succeeded in working hand moniously with all parties. He was sure General Gatacre was proceeding home to take higher command with the good wishes of every citizan of Bombay. (Cheers.)

The General, the chairman, and members of the Committee were garlanded with floral wreaths, and the proceedings terminated.

The party adjourned to the next room for refreshments.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th July, 1897.

1. Extract from "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 15th July 1897, is published for information:—Honorary Captain and Paymaster Arthur Francis Soundy is granted the honorary rank of Major.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and Post Practice at the Cooperage on Tuesday morning the 20th instant at 7 o'clock.

By order,
C. MOSES, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

GRAIN RIOTS IN KHANDESH.

IMPERATRIX VS. MIRA WALAD HASAM AND 25 OTHERS.

This was an appeal by all the prisoners from a decision of Mr. A Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, differing from the opinions of the assessors, convicted the accused of dacoity under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 9th January, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 each to ten years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to a further term of 18 months' imprisonment. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7, to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to a further term of one year's imprisonment, and the rest to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. Ruttonjee Runchhodjee Desai, High Court pleader, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with having committed dacoity in a village called Shendurni, in the Khandesh District. In the month of October last, owing to the failure of rain, the prices of grain rose to about double what they were at the same time in the previous season, and in Shendurni as elsewhere, the pinch began to be felt by the poorer classes, and was followed by the excitement which is characteristic of the first stage of serious scarcity. Meetings with a view to adopt relief measures of some kind, were accordingly held twice, but ended in failure. On the 25th day of the month, about 7 or 8 o'clock, Shrimal Marwadi's house was suddenly attacked; and an immense crowd assembled in front of it. On the roof of the shop was the complainant's servant Ranjitsing who had a double-barralled gun with him. The crowd demand, ed jowari; the complainant and his servant refused; then the mutual abusing and pelting of stones commenced. Subsequently Ranjitsing fired one blank and one brick shot on the crowd. The crowd was exasperated at this, and began to climb up the house. Some broke a window, and got in. The complainant, who was hiding himself, was dragged out and maltreated, and one of his teeth was knocked out. The house was completely sacked by the crowd. As an interlude, Ranjitsing and the complainant were paraded through the village on a donkey after having had their beards cut and their faces painted with red led. On the return of the procession, they were flung into the complainant's house; and the crowd dispersed. Nothing of value was left in the house of the complainant.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Sessions Judge has given the accused the benefit of all possible doubts that arose in the case. The conviction of the appellants rests on clear evidence, and must be maintained. The sentences, and specially the fines, are, in our opinion, far too severe. We reduce the sentences on Nos. 1 and 2 to five years, on Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 to three years, and those on the rest to 2 years' each; and we reduce the fine in each case to Rs. 100 and the punishment in default of payment to 100 days.

THE BULSAR RIOT CASE.

"A HIGHLY IRREGULAR" REMARK FROM THE BENCH.

This was an application by the accused Khandoo Daya and nine others for a transfer of their case from the court of the First Class Magistrate of Bulsar to some other court in the District or to the Sessions Court, on the ground of the First Class Magistrate declaring in the middle of the case for the prosecution that he believed the accused were defending themselves with unclean hands. The applicants stated that after such an expression from the court at an early stage of the case, they had reason to believe that the magistrate believed them to be guilty and that he had made up his mind to convict them. They accordingly applied that in the interests of justice the case should either be commenced de novo before another court or tried by him.

At the first application, Mr. Russell, who appeared with Mr. Maneckshaw, read the petition for transfer and two affidavits made in its support, one by Mr. D. R. Desai, B.A., LL.B., who was instructing Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the defence, and the other by one of the accused. Mr. Desai, in his affidavit stated that he was instructing Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan for the defence, but that he was unable to attend court for two days. That the third day, before he again attended the court, he was informed by Mr. Taleyarkhan, and he believed it to be true, that on the second day of his absence, the magistrate told the counsel that he knew the accused were defending themselves with unclean hands. That during the subsequent hearing of the case Mr. Taleyarkhan in his cross-examination of the witness Mahomedkhan put a certain question twice to the witness eliciting two different answers. That neither the court nor the prosecution objected to the second question, but when on eliciting a contradictory answer the counsel requested the court to take it down, the magistrate refused to do so, and objected to the question on the ground that it had been put once before. That the objection was not taken at the time the question was asked, but after the witness had given an answer contradicting his first reply to the same question. The other affidavit was to the same effect. Mr. Justice Parsons observed that as regarded the magistrate's remark about 'unclean hands', there was no affidavit of any one who had himself heard the remark. Mr. Russel stated that, when that expression was used by the court, the instructing vakil was unfortunately absent and the only English-speaking person in court on behalf of the accused was their counsel, who, however, had refrained from making an affidavit as it was not customary for counsel to do so. However, as the court had expressed its desire to have the affidavit, he would get Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan to make the necessary statements on oath and renew his application later on.

On the renewal of the application, Mr. Branson who appeared with Mr. Maneckshaw, after relating the history of the case, stated that he was instructed by F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who stated that at the commencement of the cross-examination of the witness Cursetji, he drew the court's attention to some conversation alleged to have taken place between that witness and one of the accused on the previous evening. He (the counsel) had been instructed to draw the court's attention to the fact that on the previous evening the witness Cursetji had suggested to one of the accused that if he (the accused) stated to the court that he had seen all the rest of the accused take part in the riot, he (Cursetji) would do his best to save him. That thereupon the magistrate remarked that "I know the accused are defending themselves with unclean hands." Mr. Taleyarkhan then asked him to enquire whether it knew anything about their guilt, whereupon the magistrate remarked "I know a great deal, you better ask the accused." That thereupon counsel protested against the court making such remarks and observed that in view of what had fallen from the magistrate, it was impossible for the accused to believe that they would get justice at his hands. That after the close of the case for the prosecution the magistrate discharged the accused under Sec. 332, but found a charge against all for rioting. That the accused then applied that they may be committed to take their trial at the Court of Sessions, which course on the part of the court, would do away with the necessity of an application for transfer. That the magistrate declined to commit the case. Mr. Branson then read the affidavit of Mr. Pranlal Narkisondas, the magistrate, who said he did make use of the expression, but only in reply to a remark from the defence that the prosecution was not being conducted fairly. That for an explanation of the remark, he referred Mr. Taleyarkhan to vakil Khundoobhai, but that the counsel did not inquire of Khundoobhai.

The Government pleader having addressed the court in support of the magistrate's affidavit, Mr. Branson observed that he could not make anything definite out of the magistrate's affidavit except the fact that the court did not deny having made use of the expression. Whatever "unclean hands" may mean, the conduct of the court had anyhow created a reasonable suspicion in the minds of the accused that they will not obtain a fair trial, and that being so, the case ought to be transferred.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said it was not quite clear what was meant by "defending themselves with unclean hands" nor what the magistrate means when he states in his affidavit that for an explanation of the remark, he referred Mr. Taleyarkhan to Khandoobhai. Anyhow it was highly irregular and improper of the magistrate to make use of such an expression. Looking, however, to all the circumstances of the case, it appeared to the court that the remark was made in the course of a passing conversation, and as such cannot be attributed to any belief on the part of the court that the accused were guilty of the offence charged. The court therefore declined to transfer the case.

In the midst of external rejoicings at Zanzibar his Highness the Sultan delivered the following address:—"Praise to the Eternal God! Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India's wisdom, justice, and equity are well-known to all the Sovereigns in the world. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has spread goodness over the English and other peoples. May God grant her long life and prosperity! She has completed sixty years since her accession to the throne, and during this period she has taken interest in the welfare of all her people. Therefore we celebrate this day as a festival which the whole population of England has united to commemorate, and we have presented ourselves at her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General to offer our hearty congratulations and to participate in the rejoicings. How worthy she is of all the respect and reverence of all peoples! For my part I cannot forget her Majesty's officers or omit to offer to them my hearty compliments and thanks on account of the close friendship which exists between her Majesty's Government and myself. We present our congratulations to her Majesty and her officers, and for myself I pray God that He may defend her from here enemies and maintain her glory and cause her not to turn away her eyes from us but continue to watch over our interests."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued a General Order urgidg on all ranks the necessity of special efforts to combat the prevalence of the diseases that are the bane of the British troops in India. The text of the Order appears elsewhere.

IT is satisfactory to be able to report that everything is quiet in Jhallawar, ths recent decision of the Government ordering the partition of that State having been accepted as final. The detachments of the Deoli Irregular Force at Jhalrapatan have been reduced to 150 men, as there is no likelihood of any disturbances now.

THE Maharajah of Durbhanga is advertising two somewhat unusual wants. One is for an elephant doctor on a pay of Rs. 30 per month with allowances, the other is for an "experienced orthodox Brahman cook proficient in teaching the culinary art in all its branches."

AN interesting experiment has just been made by the Government of Queensland. A shipment of twenty-seven cases of mangoes has been sent from Townsville to London by the British Indian steamer *Jumna*. The fruit was conveyed in a chamber, which was kept at a constant temperature of 45 degrees, and arrived in excellent condition.

THE trial of the Tallah rioters was resumed at Alipur on Wednesday, when police evidence was called, the principal witnesses being Mr. James, Commissioner, and Mr. Paget, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The hearing was adjourned. From the evidence, it appears that the proceedings relate exclusively to the disturbance at the mosque, as apart from the subsequent riot in Calcutta.

THE military reports received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gray regarding the Maizar affair are to be published as despatches. The Commander-in-Chief has placed on record his appreciation of the heroic conduct of officers and men, and holds that the action was a deed of arms second to none in the annals of the british Army. The Government of India most heartily endorse this view.

MR. G. A. ANDERSON, Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, will act as Secretary to the Annual Railway Conference at Simla next month.

REGARDING the prospect of resistance in the Tochi Valley when the troops move forward from Patta Khel it is reported that one thousand men of the Mada Khel, are assembled in the Kazah Valley. The Momit Khel have also professed their readiness to act if the Tori Khel will join them. It is believed, however, that the proclamation just issued will minimise the chances of any tribal combination among the Darwesh Khel Waziris. As to the Mahsuds, there is a gathering at Razmak, but the elders are all averse to hostilities.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha have just made an exceptionally unfortunate record. The Tokyo Maru struck a rock on the 14th inst., and has been obliged to put back to Kobe. During the night of the same day the Tenshin Maru, a steamer of 2,907 tons, while *en route* from Otaru to Yokkaichi, went ashore at a place about 50 miles south-west of Hakodate, and had not been floated off at the date of our late advices. On the 15th, the Mikawa Maru, a vessel of 1,940 tons, touched a rock in the Inland Sea and put into Shimonoseki with one of her holds leaking. She was able, however, to proceed to Nagesaki for repairs. Three casualties within 24 hours make a record novel in the annals of any steamship company, we imagine.

THERE is no meteorological reporting station at Luckeesarai, but judging from the reports received from the western districts of Bengal heavy rain fell there during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. Thursday. Thus Gya recorded nearly 3½ inches and Hazaribagh 3 inches. During the same period the rainfall in the North-West Provinces and Eastern Punjab was just what was wanted. Among the stations which received a good downpour were Benares 1½ inches, Allahabad over 2, Meerut between 3 and 4, Rurki nearly 5, Umballa nearly 2, and Delhi 1 inch. This widespread rain will be of immense value. Its immediate effect should be the closing of many relief-works.

THE utility of the Volunteers in case of internal disorder in India, writes the *Pioneer*, has long been recognised by the military authorities, and the recent riots in Calcutta have shown once more how that force may be called upon at any moment to assist in the maintenance of peace. As the Volunteers form an auxiliary part of the British garrison and as they will have to act with European troops as a rule, it would seem to be desirable that they should at least have arms similar to those which their soldier comrades are equipped with. At present the force has the Martini-Henry rifle or carbine, while British regiments have the Lee-Metford. Regulars and Volunteers, therefore, acting together would have to take with them two kinds of ammunition, a serious matter in any case. The same drawback it is true exists in the case of British and Native troops, and some day it may lead to a disaster. As regards the Volunteers it, is conceivable that a corps might be so placed that Martini ammunition could not reach it, and it might thus be rendered useless though lying alongside a British regiment with Lee-Metford ammunition in abundance. If the two had a rifle of the same bore there would be no danger of a position such as this being created. The Volunteers are most eager to have the ·303 rifle and the cordite cartridge, and steps should be taken to bring about the change. The matter is one which has probably already come under the consideration of the military authorities, and they may be assured of public support in any action they may take.

To admirers of Dante there is no more interesting work in old Italian literature, apart, of course, from the "Divina Commedia" or the "Vita Nuova" than the "Croniche Fiorentine" of Giovanni Villani. It was the Florence of Dante's time that Villani described, and in the chronicles of earlier times which he summarises one may see the political growth of Florence until it became what it was when Dante entered upon a public life. Villani, however, was a voluminous writer and not of all his writing can it be said that they are of any service to Dante students. Miss Rose Selfe and Mr. Philip Wicksteed have, therefore, done a useful service in publishing a series of selections from the Chronicles, with annotations showing their relation to different passages in Dante's works. The volume is published by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Company. Miss Selfe's translation has the merits of simplicity and directness, and its antiquarian style, while sufficient to convey the idea that the narrative belongs to an older world than the present, is not too much insisted upon, as is rather apt to be the case with some translators under similar circumstances.

MISS NELLI HENRIETTA OWEN WILCOX, of the University of Melbourne, Victoria to whom has been awarded the Cobden Club silver medal in the political economy examination of the] year, is the first lady who has won a Cobden Club medal.

WILL the Parliamentary victory of the women on the second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill be repeated in Committee? The secretary of "The Parliamentary Commiitee for Woman Suffrage," 9, Victoria-street, S.W., writes to urge upon those Members who voted in the large majority in its favour on the second reading to the present to support it in Committee. Miss Cozens says: An analysis of the Division List shows that there was a majority of every political party in the House favourable to the Bill, and this indicates that Woman Suffrage is in no sense a party question. Members regard it from a higher standpoint than from that of mere party advantage, and are satisfied that in voting for the admission of women ratepayers to the suffrage they will not do anything that will result in affecting the balance of parties. We therefore confidently look forward to success on the 7th of July, believing that the Bill will pass through the rest of its stages in the House of Commons, and go up to the House of Lords this Sessions. May I in conclusion say that it would not be an unworthy tribute to the greatest of England's Sovereigns in the year of her Jubilee to grant political rights to not the least loyal and devoted of her subjects.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief is issued:—

The extent of venereal diseases in the British Army in India has become a consideration of such extreme gravity that very special means must be adopted to decrease its prevalence and to abate its virulence.

In the official report of Lord Onslow's Committee—a report of what members of the Committee themselves saw—the state of the cases invalided Home from India and under treatment at Netley Hospital is described with a convincing realism which if wider known could not but act as a deterrent from the causes which lead up to such terrible results. The following is an extract from that report:—"During their short term of service, a great part (in some case more than half) of their time has been spent in hospital, either in India or at Home. Before reaching the age of 25 years these young men have come home presenting a most shocking appearance. Some lay there, having obviously but a short time to live. Others were unrecognisable from disfigurement by reason of the destruction of their features, or had lost their palates, their eyesight or their sense of hearing. Others again were in a state of extreme emaciation, their joints distorted and diseased. Not a few are time-expired but cannot be discharged in their present condition, incapacitated as they are to earn their livelihood, and in a condition so repulsive that they could not mix with their fellowmen. Their friends and relatives refuse to receive them, and it is inexpedient to discharge them only to seek the asylum of poor-houses; so they remain at Netley in increasing numbers, which, as matters now are, seem likely to continue to increase."

Efforts are now being made by Her Majesty's Government and by the Government of India to enforce by legislation such restrictions on the trade of prostitution and such regulations against soliciting and importuning on the part of loose women in and about cantonments as these Governments think right and fitting to prevent the spread of disease.

But there are manifest limitations to the good that can thus be accomplished. The Secretary of State for India has impressed upon the Government of India the duty of appealing to the higher instinct of our soldiers to avoid vicious connections, and of warning them against the deplorable consequences likely to result from this terrible contagion. A most marked feature in the history of venereal diseases in India is the increased and still increasing virulence of the type. The proportion of syphilis has increased by leaps and bounds. The number of cases in 1895 was 22,702, and in most instances the general health of those who contracted the disease was markedly impaired. But the real fruits of the seeds thus sown can only be ascertained when some universal demand is made upon the physical power and endurance of our soldiers, such as the exigencies of active service call out. The subject of venereal disease in the Army, notwithstanding its sinister military significance, has hitherto been treated too much as an abstraction, that is, as a regrettable cause of great military inefficiency for which in the opinion of some the only cure is the State regulation of prostitution. Officers of the Army who confine their efforts to theoretical discussion on these points are not likely to do much practical good. Regimental officers must not stand aloof as mere spectators, allowing the evil to take its course. The Government of India has been very liberal in affording European soldiers in this country the means of healthy exercise and physical recreation. It is known that these are encouraged but every possible effort should be made to extend their practice to the greatest numbers, so as to draw the men from the bazaars and other neighbourhoods frequented by loose women. Men who take a pleasure in games and are proud of excelling in them will be less liable to risk themselves with prostitutes where disease is known to be rife. Opportunities should also been afforded for social recreation, interesting mental occupation and reading in every British barrack. In the matter of drunkenness many men have been weaned from excess, and are grateful for the advice they have received. The scourge of venereal disease is a greater evil to combat, and further teaching in its effects, and greater efforts should be made to induce our soldiers to practice self-control from this form of indulgence. It is not suggested that the present evil can be combated with the same measure of success which has been attained in the case of army temperance, but the Commander-in-Chief in India has known several cases in which commanding and company officers have used their influence among men with the happiest results. Soldiers listen with attention to the teaching of those they respect and who can speak to them from the stand-point of higher education, of a blameless life or of technical knowledge. Selected combatant and medical officers who are known to have the best interests of the Army at heart and who have an aptitude for its explanation should be invited to deliver lectures to the men on the moral and physical degradation which is the almost certain result of consorting with loose women in India. If senior officers give the countenance of their presence on such occasions it will add to the good effect.

Where local circumstances render it desirable, disciplinary restrictions should be put in force to prevent soldiers frequenting areas where venereal disease is known to be rife. The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to believe that the records of many stations' hospitals show that a majority of the venereal cases are confined within a narrow circle of men who are admitted again and again, and thus swell the number of admissions. Such men are fitting subjects for all the restrictions of discipline that can be imposed upon them, as they habitually render themselves unfit to fulfil the engagement they have entered into with the State, and throw upon their more self-respecting comrades the burden of their duty. The Commander-in-Chief cannot too strongly urge the paramount importance of using every means of decreasing this cause of inefficiency in the Army, and he invites the co-operation of all officers and men from the highest to the lowest to use their best personal efforts in their several spheres of duty to lessen the evil. The cause must appeal to all who would remove a reproach from our honourable profession or who have sympathy with human suffering of the very worst type—suffering which is not confined to the guilty, but falls as a heritage of woe upon the innocent.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & CO.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, June 31, says:—Our market has shewn sufficient symptoms during the past fortnight, to indicate an increase of demand in the near future. Though forward transactions have still not been much thought of, transactions of spot goods have been of such a character as to lead to the belief of a tangible development of demand in the beginning of the cold season. As it has been, these spinnings of No. 20, which were neglected owing to Plague restrictions at Tongalin, have been again inquired for, and their prices have rallied about ½ dol. The count that has been most in demand during the period has been No. 10 which, of all grades and descriptions, has been freely taken against the cold-season requirements from August, and though very large purchases have been effected of this count at Bombay, dealers have not been deterred thereby, but have freely gone into secure available parcels at a rise of ½ dol. No. 12 has also continued in demand in the wake of No. 10 at very nearly its former level of prices. No. 16, owing to absence of inquiries from the North, has further run into neglect, but of this count an extensive demand is looked for to arise shortly both here and up at the North. On the whole the market has been full of active tendencies, and if, owing to the present higher range, no very material rise in prices is expected, no decline, even under looked for heavy arrivals, is immediately apprehended. Sales total 7,000 bales made up of

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

An extra allotment of Rs. 30,600 of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday on Madras, at 1s. 3 7-32d. The price of Consols declined 1-16 per cent., to 112 13-16; French Rentes were unchanged at 104¼, and Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime higher at 25·10½fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118¼, while 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower at £63 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 2 15-16d. Bar Silver advanced in London 1-16d., to 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer at 60¼ cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London continued at 4·87 dollars.

Consols recovered to-day to 112 7-8; French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 104¼, and Rupee Securities 3-16 per cent., at £63 5-16, while the remaining financial quotations stood as before both in London and New York.

For Guzerat Yellow Bapeseed 44½s. per 416 lbs. was quoted yesterday, July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong in tone; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 43½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market; Brown Rapeseed, 40s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Linseed, 34½s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal.

No change was reported in Spot prices of Cotton yesterday in Liverpool, nor in Arrival. The market closed steady, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

An advance took place to-day of 1-32d. in Broach and Tinnevelly descriptions of ready East Indians; American Arrivals were unchanged. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm at closing, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet but steady; and the Manchester market firm. The Sales for the day were 6,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats. Imports nil. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday aggregated 55,000 bales, or 7,000 bales less than in the week preceding; while the amount forwarded to consumers was the same, at 58,000 bales. The Imports were 1,000 bales more in the same comparison, at 16,000 bales; and the total Stock diminished by 54,000 bales, standing yesterday at 832,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York last evening, at 8 cents per lb.; August Futures 6 points, at 7·54 cents per lb.; and December 8 points, at 7·20 cents. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were nil.

To-day the Receipts at the Ports were again *nil*. Ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 8 cents per lb., but August Futures dropped 8 points, and December 10 points, to 7·46 and 7·10 cents per lb., respectively. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,330,000 bales, compared with 8,310,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Local dealers are firm in their demands for this staple, but there is absolutely no business passing to-day. The low Exchange on Japan prevents orders from that quarter being practicable, and there is no enquiry from the European markets. Local Mills continue quiet in their enquiry. New Cotton is nominally Re. 1 higher, but there are no sellers, and only a very few speculative buyers.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,037 bales.
Wheat	1,232 cwts.
Linseed	1,505 "
Rapeseed	25,032 "
Poppyseed	2,409 "
Castorseed	2,241 "
Rice	997 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh doing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and only a little was reported, and for Bank Wire the enquiry was limited, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee,	
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
" 3 ms' sight Credits	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs "	1·60½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady to firm, with 100 5-16 and 103 3-8 quoted for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively, which rates were maintained to the close; 95½ was named for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, with only a few changes in prices, which show an upward tendency. Sholapore Mills are Rs. 30 higher, Lukhmidas Rs. 15, China and Presidency Rs. 10 each, Central India and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 15 lower; Tapti Valley Railway have advanced Rs. 5. The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank are Rs. 3 lower.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·722
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	7·6
Relative humidity of Air	·935
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) past day	degrees 82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	76·0
General Direction of wind	SW, WSW, WNW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 323
Fall of Rain	4·92
Total fall during month	15·95
" year	30·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	0·61

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 17.

10 p.m.	80·9

SUNDAY.—JULY 18.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	77·9
6 p.m.	79·8

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 10 days ending 10th July, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,01,315	5,05,900	8,381	7,15,626
Corresponding 11 days last year. Open 1,450½ Miles.	—	—	—	7,15 951
Decrease				Rs. 325

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd July 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week	400	300	...	700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	533	9,344	1	9,878
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	541	...	572
Total to corresponding date do.	533	9,341	1	9,878

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,178
Ditto to date ..... " 9,178

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—GRAHAM—June 29, at St Andrew's, Bath, the Rev. F. E. Murphy, M.A., fifth son of the late Rev. Robert Murphy, D.C.L. and LL.D., Senior Chaplain and Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, to Florence Helen, third daughter of Major-General A. W. Graham, Retired, Bombay, Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CADDELL—June 30, at Cockenzie House, Midlothian, General Sir Robert Caddel, R. (Madras) Artillery.

COCKERELL—June 30, at 33, Westbourne-terrace, John Ronnie Cockerell, late Madras Civil Service, aged 66.

GALLOWAY—June 22, at Wembdon, Bridgwater, Colonel James Galloway, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps aged 62.

RAWLINS—June 25, at 6, Shrewsbury-road, Westbourne-park, W., Emmeline, second daughter of the late John Rawlins, Esq., Retired Staff-Surgeon, Indian Army (formerly H.E.I.C.S.)

SALMON—June 25, at The Woodlands, Isleworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Clare Sewell Salmon, late 57th B.N.I., retired.

WOODGATE—June 21, Hardinge Brisco, youngest son of the late Charles Henry Woodgate, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—July 8, at Gilgit, the wife of Captain S. H Godfrey, I. S. C., officiating Political Agent, Gilgit, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOUTIERE—WINTLE—July 8, at Basti, by the Rev. M. Petronius, George H. de M. Goutiere, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police, to Alice Luard, youngest daughter of General Henry Russell Wintle, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

DEATHS.

ANTONY—July 16, at Madras, Samuel, the much esteemed and loved husband of Elizabeth Julia Anthony of Coonoor, aged 42 years and 11 months.

CARAMBIAH—June 22. At his residence, Siddapore, after 11 days' illness, of pneumonia, Chenadand Carambiah, Coffee Planter, South Coorg, aged 40.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1897.

HER MAJESTY'S letter to her people and the Empire thanking them from the depth of her heart for the recent outburst of loyalty and affection concludes with a significant statement. The Queen prays that she may be enabled to discharge her duties while life lasts. It is obvious that this form of words has been used to give an indirect but very emphatic contradiction to the rumours current immediately after the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, that it was Her Majesty's intention to abdicate in favour of the Prince of Wales. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote on the 25th June:—"The rumour was very strongly revived among the supporters of the Government to-day that it was the Queen's intention to abdicate ere long. Indeed, a well-known Tory who is understood to be intimate with people in high places declared that he 'knew it for a fact.' It was suggested that perhaps her Majesty could not legally abdicate, the answer whereto was that Her Majesty was of a different opinion, and that, having seen sixty years of a glorious reign brought to a glorious close, she felt that the time was at hand when she might reasonably resign the crown, with its accompanying labours and cares, to other hands." This suggestive paragraph and others of similar purport have received a very unequivocal *dementi*. Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and there is no more reason to resign the cares of royalty now than last year or the year before.

PAPERS received by Saturday's mail narrate the circumstances under which the work of shipping cargoes of wheat from New York for Famine Relief purposes was brought to a sudden end. The grain was forwarded to the capital by philanthropic growers, and a Bill was passed by the Legislature authorising Government to bear the cost of shipment. It was provided in the Act that the wheat should be shipped in an American vessel, a limitation which prevented the Navy officials on whom the arrangements devolved from procuring a suitable steamer until the hot weather was well advanced. While the ship was being loaded in the New York docks, doubts were entertained whether the grain would not be greatly damaged *en route*, owing to the high temperature that would be experienced after leaving the Mediterranean. It was accordingly decided by the managers of the *Christian Herald*, through whose advocacy the gifts of corn had been made, to wire to India inquiring whether it was advisable to send the grain so late in the season. Cables were sent to Sir Francis Maclean and to two American missionaries. From all three sources came the unequivocal advice: "Sell the corn and send the money." This counsel being supported by missionaries from India on furlough, was accepted as conclusive; the Navy Department was communicated with and negotiations for the hire of a second vessel, then in progress, were at once stopped. The advice, however, was not taken in its entirety. A third steamer was loading at San Francisco, and had a capacity considerably in excess of the cargo actually forwarded from the Western and South-western States. I was therefore decided to replace by purchase in California every bushel and cartload of the corn sent by charitable farmers to New York. It was considered that wheat sent by way of the Pacific would not deteriorate. The satisfaction given to the charitable Yankee farmer in knowing that his wheat or its equivalent in grain was being sent, was apparently regarded as more than making up for the loss entailed by sending their contributions in kind. This is how it comes about that the promised wheat is sent to Calcutta and not to Bombay. The vessel, the City of Everett, after a religious service for "blessing the Famine cargo" had been conducted on board by representative ministers, was despatched on the 13th of last month. She brings to this country 90,000 bushels of corn, and the Rev. R. G. Hobbs, "the *Christian Herald* Famine Commissioner," and she flies the Famine Fund flag of that enterprising journal. Its editor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, and its philanthropic proprietor, Mr. Klopsck, have so "boomed" the Famine that in addition to obtaining these large contributions in kind, they have raised, through the instrumentality of the journal, no less than one hundred thousand dollars for distribution to the sufferers by American missionaries.

Two diametrically opposite statements have been made to the American public as regards the extent of the distress in India. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, son of the famous poet, on returning to the United States from a hurried visit to this country, informed an interviewer that it was officially admitted that three million deaths had occurred from starvation. On the other hand, our citizen, Mr. Kittredge, who is now in America, wrote to the papers stating that there had been no deaths from starvation by the famine. This statement was, no doubt, made in consequence of the exaggerated accounts of the Famine appearing in newspapers to whom sensationalism is as the breath of their nostrils. It was based presumably upon the condition of things when Mr. Kittredge left Bombay. At that time the opinion prevailed here that the famine was not so serious as it has since turned out to be—an opinion largely derived from the comparative immunity of our own Presidency from acute distress, save in the more remote districts. It was thought even in well-informed quarters that Government had been too precipitate in opening relief works, and making heavy demands upon the time and strength of their officers not called for by the actualities of the situation. Unfortunately since then the Famine has become far more acute. We are not aware that there has been any official declaration that the deaths from privation have approached to the appalling total mentioned by the American traveller. But the published records show that the fact that many thousands of people have lost their lives in consequence of the Famine, is sorrowfully admitted by Government. In a despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated May 20th, and reviewing the relief measures to the middle of April, the death-rate in some parts of the country is shown to have been very high. "I observe," writes the Secretary of State, "the monthly famine statement gives the 'deaths due directly or indirectly to the effects of privation' in the whole of the Central Provinces as 4,885 during the month of January, while your telegram of the 16th April reports the January death-rate in six of the districts of those provinces to have ranged between 5·3 and 6·9 per thousand, and in one sub-division, whither immigrants flock from Native States, to have reached 10·6 per thousand." The same despatch gives a table showing that in half the districts of the Central Provinces the death-rate for February was 50 per cent. or upwards of the normal rate for the past ten years. The same phenomenon was witnessed in 17 out of the 37 affected districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, notwithstanding the promptitude and energy with which Sir Anthony Macdonell is generally acknowledged to have grappled with the critical situation produced by a third season of bad crops. In the Merwara sub-division of the Central Provinces the normal February death-rate of 2·5, went up to 16·5, and in some of the other out-of-the-way districts the normal figures were trebled and quadrupled.

In making the statement he did, Mr. Kittredge seems to have overlooked the fact that in a very large number of cases, death from starvation is intercepted by some disease more rapid in its effects, but produced by the reduced vitality brought about by insufficient, unwholesome or unnatural food. In any estimate of the effect of the Famine upon the mortality returns, these deaths which are far more numerous than those directly and exclusively due to starvation cannot be overlooked. If Mr. Kittredge was in Bombay twenty years ago he must remember that large numbers of refugees into Bombay from the districts succumbed to famine fever, and it is by no means certain that the same disease has not something to do with the high mortality of the city at the present time. The fact that the famine has occasioned loss of life does not necessarily indicate that the Government have been behindhand in their operations in any part of the field, though truth to tell the impression has prevailed that the relief operations ought to have commenced sooner in the Central Provinces. However this may be, the most elaborate scheme that the wit of man could devise or the resources of the State could meet, could not prevent great destitution and suffering in a year when over four millions of people have to be directly provided for by Government. The admission by Lord George Hamilton, that the scarcity has taken toll of human life, does not deter him from adding a word of encouragement to the officers still engaged in relief operations:—"I am satisfied," he says, "that, on the whole, your Excellency's Government, and the many local authorities and local bodies engaged in the contest with famine, have been unquestionably successful, and I am glad to assure you that the arduous and self-sacrificing labours of those on whom this duty has fallen are fully appreciated in this country." The task cannot be lightened for some time, for the lateness of the monsoon has recently led to an increase in the number of people on relief works to the extent of half-a-million. There is, therefore, abundant scope still for the exercise of the charitable instincts of our American cousins.

THE Government of India Loan of three crores will be issued to-day in Calcutta and Bombay at three and a-half per cent., tenders closing on 16th August. The present rate in Bombay for three and a-half Government Paper is one hundred rupees seven annas. There is some reason to believe that the Bazaar has anticipated the issue of the loan in India at three and a-half per cent., and that the effect has been more or less discounted. Money is easier at present than it has been, and it is possible that the loan may be covered at a little below par. Money in England is seeking investment, and it is possible that part of the loan will be taken in the London market. If this should prove to be the case, Council Bills will be steadied by the necessity of remitting to India. Nevertheless the strong reasons which counselled the placing of the loan on the London market under the present exceptional circumstances have lost none of their cogency, and it is a matter of regret that money is not to be raised in the cheapest market.

AT length the tedious peace negociations at Constantinople have come to a term. The Turkish Government have acted on the advice of Germany, and accepted the proposals of the Powers, which, for once, appear to have been unanimous, or very nearly so. As long as the Porte had the hope or assurance of the support of Germany, the demand for the retrocession of Thessaly was maintained. But when the Emperor William strongly advises its abandonment in view of the determination of some of the Powers to apply coercive measures, the demand is waived. Turkey will obtain a rectification of the frontier which has been surveyed and delimitated by the military attaches of the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople. The new frontier will give some thousands of square kilometres of unproductive mountain to the Ottoman Empire, and the Greek frontier will become from a military point of view more weak and difficult of defence than ever. It is understood that the experts who went into the question of the indemnity which Turkey might fairly claim, and Greece, with a little help from the friendly Powers, might be able to pay, have fixed the amount at £T. 4,000,000. If Russia, France, and Great Britain give a guarantee, the money can probably be raised at three per cent. Seeing that the Powers, in insisting upon the withdrawing of Turkish troops from Greek soil, made themselves morally responsible for the fulfilment of the other conditions of peace, the equity of which they have recognised, they must help Greece to find the money wherewith to pay the indemnity. For the world at large the one thing satisfactory is that peace has been restored, and that the risk of a conflict amongst the Great Powers is adjourned for the present.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, Member of Council, must feel greatly flattered at the attention which he is receiving in Parliament, and from the Government of India and the Bombay Government. His too famous disquisition on Sivaji's short way with Afzul Khan is apparently engaging the attention of the law officers. What their views of the matter may be we have no desire to anticipate, or to prejudge or prejudice the question of loyalty or disloyalty. As an essay in historical criticism, it is open to observation that the doctrine laid down—that great and mighty beings are exempt from the obligation of observing the ordinary principles of religion, morality, and the Penal Code, goes much further than the orator and his friends appear to realise. If the great ones of the earth are free to deal with their enemies as may seem most expedient, without any reference to occidental or oriental moral codes, what is to prevent their using a tiger's-claw to put an end to Mr. Tilak if he should have the misfortune to make himself obnoxious to them? If the dictum of the great Krishna, as set out in the Bhagvat Gita, that a Prince or ruler should kill his own preceptors and kinsmen if they gave him umbrage, is to be a rule of public life, there is not a Brahman editor in Poona whose days would be long in the land. It is all very well to urge a Mahratta audience to get out of the habit of viewing things like frogs in a well, and "to get out of the Penal Code, and take their cue from the immeasurably higher teaching of the Bhagvat Gita. But how will it be if the advice be acted upon all round? If a learned pundit living under the benign rule of the Peishwa had the temerity to recommend the example of Sivaji as one to be followed in dealing with the Afzul Khans who had dispossessed his family, his fate would have been certain and sad. He would have been incontinently invited to take a seat on a very exiguous but fearfully sharp lance, and gently pressed down upon it until he would have wished himself somewhere else—even in the Andaman Islands or the Shan States. That was a recognised form of rewarding historical criticism under Native rule; and quite naturally, if they held, as they very certainly did, that "the ordinary principles of the Shastras" have no application "where great and mighty beings reside," and that "nobody devotes time to fix guilt on the head of a King." The manner in which injudicious and unwelcome criticism is dealt with in Mohammedan States is exemplified in a case brought before the Kazi's Court not very long ago in Bokhara. A man was accused of having disputed the absolute authority of the Koran on an abstruse point. Needless to say, he was found guilty of the offence. He was sentenced to death. He was tied to the tail of a camel and dragged through the streets of the city to the place of execution, where he was severely beaten with sticks, partially flayed alive, and then his still quivering body cut up into fragments and thrown to the pariah dogs. Why should not the Kazi, or the Amir under whose authority he presumably acted, enforce respect for his views with the degree of severity which he judged reasonable and necessary? Why should he be expected to observe the principles of the occidental or oriental moral code, or consider the offence "from the Penal Code point of view?" if the principles of law and morality do not prevail at "the high level on which mighty beings reside." What more is to be said?

THE general strike of the engineers in Great Britain had its origin in a demand for an eight hours' day, preferred by the employés of three great ship-building firms on the Thames—Thornycrofts, famous for their swift torpedo-boats, Humphrys and Tennant, and Middleton. The firms having declined to accede, the men gave notice on Monday, 28th June, that they would go out on strike on Friday, July 2. Meanwhile the engineering firms of the United Kingdom affiliated to the Employers' Federation, issued notices to lock out at once twenty-five per cent. of their men. The object of this counter move was of course to deprive the Trades' Unions of the contributions of the 47,000 men that would thus be thrown out of employment, and would consequently come upon the funds of the Unions. The men appear to have met this step by a general strike which will close well-nigh all the ship-building firms in England, Scotland, and Belfast. The ship-builders of Bremen will profit by this suicidal civil war between masters and men, employers and employed in this great English industry. The cessation of work in the great building yards of the larger firms will delay the construction of the numerous war-vessels required to complete the naval programme entrusted to private yards.

THE remarkable recovery in Indian railway earnings which set in about six weeks ago continues steadily, the total receipts in the past two months having been some twenty lakhs better than in June 1896. This reduces the deficit since the commencement of the current official year from nearly thirty-four to thirteen and a-half lakhs of rupees. The improvement is distributed over most of the important railway systems, even the G. I. P., the Rajputana and Malwa, Bombay, Baroda, and North-Western, which have hitherto been much behind, have now begun to make up for lost ground.

THE number of divisional Judgeships in the Central Provinces having been raised to four, it is notified that one of them will be thrown open to the Provincial Service, the pay when held by a provincial officer to range from twelve to sixteen hundred rupees monthly according to the grade he occupies.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, returned to Poona, yesterday, by the afternoon train, in company of Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain Crawford, Aide-

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO HER PEOPLE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Her Majesty the Queen, in a touching letter to her people and the Empire, thanks them from the depth of her heart for their outburst of attachment and real affection, and prays that she may be enabled to discharge her duties while life lasts.

THE PORTE GIVES WAY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Tewfik Pacha, yesterday, unexpectedly informed the Ambassadors at the last moment that the Porte accepted their peace proposals.

It is understood that Germany, finding that the other Powers were resolved to resort to coercion, advised the Sultan strongly to yield, and hence his sudden acceptance of the proposals.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

Tewfik Pacha, at yesterday's meetings, submitted a frontier line which was not acceptable to the Ambassadors, who demand a written acceptance of their frontier.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Owing to the Mussalmans in Canea repeatedly assaulting the Christians, the Admirals have threatened to bombard the town if any European soldier is maltreated.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Sirdar Kitchener arrived at Merawi on the 13th inst., and assumed Command of the Egyptian Field Force.

Colonel Rundle has been appointed Chief of his Staff.

AMERICAN CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

The American Minister at Madrid has been instructed to demand an indemnity of 75,000 dollars for the death of the American dentist Ruez, in Cuba.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

England has won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley, Ireland being second.

THE KOLHAPORE CUP.

Victoria has won the Kolhapore Cup at Bisley with a score of 751.

India came ninth with 670.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS AT HENLEY.

Mr. Teneyck, the American oarsman, has won the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Darling gave notice of a motion calling attention to the failure of the South Africa Committee to compel certain witnesses to answer questions and to enforce the production of documents asked for.

THE INDIAN PRINCES.

Lord George Hamilton, yesterday, received the remainder of the Indian Princes and bade farewell to them.

The Princes expressed their perfect satisfaction at the arrangements made for them, and their thanks for the courteous reception they had met with.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

It is expected that a Conference of British and American experts will be held in London next autumn to examine into certain points connected with the Behring Sea seal question.

THE BALLOON EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

M. Andree started from Daves Island on Sunday last in his balloon for the North Pole. A favourable southerly wind was blowing at the time.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by eight wickets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

In the telegram issued on Saturday, read as follows :—

Dr. Herz has declared to two members of the Panama Committee of Enquiry sent to Bournemouth that he is prepared to make tremendous revelations and reveal State secrets if a majority of the Committee come to Bournemouth.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A KASHMIR OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, JULY 17.

Shamsuddin, the Wazir of Wazarat, in charge of the Muzaffarabad district of Kashmir, is about to be tried for exchanging imperial rupees in the State treasury for chilkis. The accused is a British Indian official, and there are only two judges in Kashmir and Jammoo competent to try him. The Government of India has ordered the trial to be by the State tribunal. The State Council has sent the Chief Judge of Jummoo specially to Srinagar to try the case, and had appointed Mr. Parmanand, Governor of Kashmir, who had made a zealous departmental enquiry, Prosecutor. After an urgent representation by Council for the accused, the Court has been reconstituted and is to consist of both the Chief Judges of Jammoo and Kasbmir, and Mr. Kiernander, Accountant-General, to act as prosecutor. The trial is to be held at Gulmareg.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 18-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 ⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
" " Surats	2,200	"
" Imports of cotton	16,000	"
" " Surats	7,300	"
" Stock of cotton	832,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"

THE NEW LOAN.

THREE CRORES AT 3½ PER CENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A three-crore loan at three and a-half per cent. is to be raised in India, repayable in 1904. Tenders will be received up to the 16th August next.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The business at next Thursday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council comprises the passing of the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill, and also of the Short Titles Act. Notice of certain amendments in the latter have been given, but they are merely formal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Dyce, officiating as Colonel on the Staff.

Captain Underwood, R. E., is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Greer, R. E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment.

GOODS TRAIN LOOTED BY FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE.

POONA, JULY 18.

News has been received in Poona of a goods train having been looted on the Sholapur line by the famine-stricken people on Wednesday night.

The train was approaching Sholapur from Raichore, and when within three miles of Sholapur it was suddenly boarded by a band of men who got on the trucks and threw off about eight bags of grain.

The engine driver put on steam, and on arrival at Sholapur informed of the occurrence to the Railway officials, who immediately despatched a few policemen with rifles, who found the looters busy removing the bags. Seeing the policemen coming, they pelted them with stones ; whereupon the policemen were obliged to fire on the men, with the result that one of the looters was killed, and the rest ran away.

Nothing further has transpired as yet.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by the Private Secretary and Captain Crawford, A.-D.-C., arrived from Bombay.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

In Poona it is raining since last four days, the clouds are very thick, and there is no sign of a break. The river has also risen much. If the rain continues there will in all probability be a flood again at Kirkee.

Good rain has fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country. Heavy rain fell at Kolhapur and Panchganga, and the river has overflowed. Rain fell heavily also at Belgaum and Satara, where the prospects which had been gloomy have been greatly improved.

CRICKET.

Yesterday's cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Poona Parsees has been abandoned.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out in the village of Walwan, between the Karli Caves and Lanowli. Twenty cases have occurred, several of which proved fatal.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The first meeting of the Calcutta Monsoon Races was held this afternoon. The fields, on the whole, were good, but the going very heavy on account of the drenching rain of the past few days. Except in the first two races the favourites were nowhere. In the Maidan Horse Stakes the second and third horses were disqualified for short weight. All the place money in the totalisators was paid to the winner. The following are the results :—

TRIAL HURDLE RACE.

Silver Prince	1
Dobbin	2
Princess	3

PONY PLATE.

Shipshape	1
Major-General	2
Teddy	3

JULY STAKES.

Ito	1
Principle	2
Monica	3

MAIDEN HORSE STAKES.

Silver Prince	1
Ben Lomond (disqualified)	2
Lucy Fry (disqualified)	3

STAND STAKES.

Acme	1
Kellymount	2
Stock-Rose	3

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

SYMPATHY FROM SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 17.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Surat, of all castes and creeds, was held, this evening, under the presidency of Sirdar Davar Edulji Cursetjee Mody, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—"That the citizens of Surat of all castes and creeds in public meeting assembled express their horror and indignation at the most regretful murder, committed by some miscreant or miscreants in Poona, of our late sympathetic and mild-natured Collector, Mr. W. C. Rand, of the Civil Service, on the night of the 22nd June last, the auspicious date of the Diamond Jubilee of our August Sovereign Empress Victoria's unique and beneficent reign of the unprecedentally long duration of sixty years"; "that a copy of the resolution just passed by this public meeting be sent to Mr. R. A. L. Moore, the Collector and Agent to his Excellency the Governor, with a forwarding letter by the president of this meeting, expressive of loyal attachment to the British throne, and requesting that the resolution may be conveyed to Government and to Mrs. Rand."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., with the Overland mails of 2nd July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alltree, Mr E	Loveridge, Mr H G
Ardens, Mr H	Merritt, Mr C H
Bannister, Mr J	Mitchel, Mr H McP
Call, Mr R	Nicoll, Mr W G
Carey, Mr C S	Newton, Mr S S
Dilton, Mrs E	Odgers, Capt.
Gingell, Mrs and infant	Penny, Mr E
Honner, Mr W J	Reynolds, Mr S H
Jones, Mr and Misses Warren	Sarle, Mr H C
Langan, Mr	Walsh, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Bowen, Mr J G G	Hall, Mr
Burn, Capt J M	Hume, Lt and Mrs
Burton, Capt H G	Iyer, Mr G S
Brison, Mr H de	Jamsetjee, Mr J C
Cohen, Mr M	Joejeebhoy, Mr R B
Chapman, Mr and Mrs	Keene, Mr G H
Clark, Mr J B	Leslie, Mr B
Chambers, Mr G L	Lanning, Capt H
Drew, Mr W	McMillan, Mr C R
Duncan, Mr H S	Paley, 2nd Lt
Damerfield, Mr E	Smith, Mr W
Dutt, Mr H C	Saunders, Lt G A F
Davidson, Mr W	Tarachand, Mr R K
Evans, Capt	Way, Mr R A

FROM ADEN.—Miller, Dr. W. Duncan

UNUSUAL floods have occurred on the Banka and Damuda rivers near Burdwan. Information has been received that the embankment near Guhagram has been washed away, and the western and southern portion of the town is under water. The water-works have been completely submerged and the water in the town is still rising, though the Damuda is decreasing.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

IT was my good fortune to see the Diamond Jubilee Naval Review under favourable circumstances. The directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company, finding one of their steamers, the Avoca, available, invited a number of their friends from Thursday, the 24th, to Sunday, the 27th. Amongst those who accepted invitations were two Field-Marshals (Lord Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart), two or three ex-Lieutenant Governors of Indian Provinces, several members of the Secretary of State's Council, and other distinguished Anglo-Indian officials, including a few like Colonel Ian Hamilton (from Simla) and Captain Gwyn of the Royal Indian Marine now at home on short leave. We numbered altogether about a hundred, of whom nearly half were ladies, and I can safely say that among all the shiploads of visitors at Spithead for the most wonderful marine spectacle ever presented there was not a happier party than that of the Avoca. Leaving the Thames in such good time we arrived in the Solent sufficiently early to visit the "streets" of warships before the lines were crowded with craft, and we thus had an opportunity of inspecting the assembled leviathans free from danger or obstacles of any kind. We were one of the first if not the first of the larger merchant ships to reach Spithead, and we were securely fixed in our moorings hours before most of the other steamships appeared upon the scene. Everyone who attended the Naval Review ten years ago was impressed with the magnificence of the spectacle, but magnificent as it was it could not compare with that of last Saturday with its 165 vessels of war covering a length of nearly thirty miles and carrying upwards of 40,000 men and 3,000 guns. As a layman I speak with diffidence, but it seemed to me that in the past ten years a great improvement must have taken place in naval architecture. I very well remember that when in 1887 we passed along the lines it was a constant remark "How ugly." On Friday I heard that said of one or two of the foreign warships, but I do not think anybody on the Avoca thought that our own new battleships and cruisers were ugly. Indeed, Sir William Henry White, our very able Director of Naval construction seems to have discovered a way of combining increased strength and dimensions with a certain amount of gracefulness and even beauty. Another thing that struck us, as it has since struck the many foreigners who have been describing in continental journals their impressions of this never-to-be forgotten event—namely, that we were looking at only a portion,—not the largest portion, of the British Navy. One of the experts, Mr. W. Laird Clowes, puts this point with customary clearness. "No other country on earth, even by straining all her resources, can show a modern fleet equal either in number or in force to the fleet which we showed to-day, and we have neither exhausted our material resources at home nor withdrawn from foreign service so much as one solitary pennant. In the Mediterranean, in China, Australia, in North America, in India, and in the Pacific we have stronger and better squadrons than we had a year ago, or five years ago. At home we have still out of commission a very respectable reserve of ships. And yet we are in a position to take away the breath of all our possible rivals by exhibiting to them on a ceremonial occasion at Spithead a fleet fully manned, ready to go anywhere and do anything, and

ABSOLUTELY SUPERIOR TO ANY FLEET

that any one of them could collect, even if they should have nothing but the ceremonial occasion to think of." The Spithead Fleet was arranged in four main lines, the first and second consisting of battleships and cruisers, the third of third class cruisers, gun vessels, and torpedo gunboats, and the fourth of destroyers and gunboats. Beyond this was a large flotilla of torpedo boats, flanked by some smaller Government vessels, Seahorse, etc. In a parallel line on the Ryde side were ranged the score of foreign men-of-war which had come to do honour to the Queen and her Navy, and in front of them in another parallel line were the fourteen merchant vessels, including the Avoca, for whom special berths were provided by the Admiralty. The Avoca's berth was No. 4, nearly opposite the entrance to the first avenue of warships, and with a powerful telescope it was not impossible to identify the personages who were with the Prince of Wales on the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert. The procession in accordance with time-honoured custom was led by a Trinity yacht, the Irene ; then came the Victoria and Albert. The other vessels forming the procession followed in this order :—The Carthage with the Royal guests and their suites ; the Alberta, with other distinguished visitors ; the Admiralty yacht Enchantress ; the Wildfire, with Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial Premiers ; the Eldorado, with the foreign Ambassadors ; the Danube, with the members of the House of Lords ; the Campania, with the members of the House of Commons ; and the Fire Queen with the guests of the Commander-in-Chief. One missed, and missed regretfully, the old Indian troopships which in former years have added dignity to naval displays, while the huge proportions of the Campania dwarfed into comparative insignificance the Royal yachts. The weather which before the review had been hazy in the earlier part of the day became beautifully clear before the review commenced and the sun shone from a cloudless sky. Ten thousand standards, ensigns, flags and pennants floated from the British warships, while the foreign warships, the liners, the private yachts, and the excursion steamers were similarly decorated. The scene was one which it is easier to imagine than to describe. The heavy thunderstorm which broke over the fleet whilst the Prince of Wales after the review was congratulating the flag officers summoned to the Renown (the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Norvell Salmon) cleared up long before the illuminations and did no harm beyond spoiling some thousands of Chinese lanterns and drenching a good many people on shore and on their way back from the warships. Almost every one of the 165 vessels forming the fleet had its complement of visitors. At the Jubilee Review of 1887 visitors including ladies had to hide away as the Royal yacht with the Queen on board came in sight. On the present occasion this rule was relaxed to the great delight of the fair sex and those who escorted them. On one of the gunboats the party consisted almost entirely of fellows of the Royal Society and some savants who were so transported by the splendour of the display that it is currently reported that they quitted the vessel without so much as saying "Thank you," to the Captain and his officers ! It is calculated that as many as

200,000 PERSONS WERE AFLOAT

in the Solent during the afternoon, of whom a considerable portion remained to see the illuminations. Those who were compelled to leave earlier are to be commiserated on having missed a sight the beauty of which simply defies description. Even Mr. Clowes who has seen many great fleets illuminated says he never saw one like this. The outline of each vessel was traced against the dark sky in innumerable electric lamps—masts, tops, turrets, and hulls all appeared in lines of fire. We saw the illuminations from the Avoca in almost breathless amazement. The general effect from the shore appears to have been equally effective, and according to Mr. Clowes was that of a fairy fleet festooned with chains of burnished gold. At the Review of 1887 searchlights were used in abundance ; on the present occasion scarcely one was employed, and everyone thought that the spectacle gained rather than lost by their not being employed. The foreign warships vied with our own ships in the brilliance of their illumination, and on the United States flagship, the Brooklyn, the American and English ensigns were effectively lighted up throughout the night by some ingenious device. Flattering as the success of the Naval Review is to our national pride, even more flattering are the comments of the foreign press, especially that of France. The whole tone of the French journals throughout the past fortnight has been indeed most gratifying to every patriotic Briton, and cannot fail to strengthen still further the cordial relations between the two countries.

THE OUTRAGE AT POONA.

The eagerness with which every scrap of news cabled from India with reference to the dastardly outrage in the Deccan capital is read ; the questions put to the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and the numerous articles in the press all testify to the interest which the melancholy event has excited in this country. So far as public opinion generally is concerned it would in its present condition gladly approve of any measures, however stringent, that the authorities may think necessary. The "Times," to-day, observes :—"Free expression of opinion is part of our system of Government, and even when freedom degenerates into license we are reluctant to interfere. This system is not without its drawbacks in India, but, in spite of the habitual exaggeration and extravagance of the Native press, Englishmen regard it as in part a safety-valve, and in part a source of information which might otherwise be difficult to obtain. The directors of the Native press in the Bombay Presidency, who are by no means wanting in shrewdness, must, however, be well aware that there are limits even to English tolerance. Incitement to crime and sedition may be and has been overlooked to an extent which would not be permitted by any other Government in the world, but it must surely be evident to the most fanatical of agitators that, when it issues in overt acts subversive of the whole order of society, the most easy-going of rulers may find themselves compelled to take measures for the abatement of the nuisance." The leading journal points out that the Government of India must be prepared for opposition to every measure dictated by European sanitary science, however carefully it may aim at reconciling the administration of its rules with native habits and beliefs. But, after deliberately accepting the responsibility of imposing upon the natives a system of sanitation which they cannot understand, the Government would incur a serious risk did it permit false and malicious misrepresentation of its motives and methods to go on unchecked. The Congress party are taking a line of their own. At a meeting held in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, yesterday, under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn, it was decided to offer a protest against any silencing of the Native press "such as has been suggested in certain quarters."

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S VIEWS.

In an interview Sir W. Wedderburn said :—"No class in India has been more injured and annoyed by the recent outrages upon English officials in Poona than the educated class who form the National Congress. Such acts of violence simply tend to produce measures of repression and to discredit an agitation which is perfectly legitimate and constitutional." He went on to say :—"The great mistake has been the employment of British soldiers in the extremely delicate and difficult task of detecting and segregating infected persons. Elsewhere these duties are performed by Native soldiery, who understand the susceptibilities of the people, and it is especially noticeable that no complaints have been heard in any other district than Poona. Another very important point is that these complaints of the unfortunate results of the Plague administration in Poona have not been confined to the more independent section of the Native press. The papers which generally support the Government have made the most serious representations upon the subject. We shall do infinite harm if we attempt by measures of repression to sit upon the safety-valve. What is needed is a full independent inquiry into the methods of the Plague administration of Poona, and the speedy punishment of any acts of oppression or violence which such an inquiry may establish. Above all, the Native police must not be let loose for the incrimination of the general public." Lord George Hamilton's statement in the House, last night, is accepted as an intimation that the Government of India contemplate taking

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The "Westminster Gazette," which under its present editor generally takes a sober view of Imperial questions, joins the Congressites in deprecating any hasty adoption of a Press Coercion Act. The "Westminster" does not disagree with those who like the "Times" remind us that every foreign Government would be aghast at our forbearance towards the Native press of India, but maintains that the liberty we accord to Native journalists is useful as forming a barometer of feeling among natives. "If," it says, "we give liberty to the press in India, it is not merely or chiefly from sentiment, but from sound practical considerations. Nor need we dismiss the Native press as merely dishonest and disaffected ; much of it is honest and well-intentioned and not disloyal. The complaints it has made in the Poona case deserve investigation. They amount in the main to this, that the British soldiers who have been employed in the work of sanitation have not understood or respected the religious and other prejudices of the native people. There is nothing incredible in this ; it has happened over and over again in the history of India. Our most dangerous faults have been faults of stupidity combined with good and even heroic intentions. It may very well be that the Native press is right in asserting that Native troops should have been employed in this business. Anything that can reasonably be called incitement to crime by the press stands, of course, on a different footing, and should be treated just like similar offences by private individuals. But do not let us, in our haste, destroy one of the most useful safeguards of our administration in India."

THE BLUNDER AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At first little was said about the dissatisfaction so generally expressed by members of Parliament at the manner in which they were treated when in pursuance of their constitutional rights they accompanied the Speaker of the House of Commons to Buckingham Palace to present an address of congratulation to her Majesty ; but later the complaints became very strong, and the press of all shades of opinion joined in denouncing the slight so unwarrantably inflicted upon the peoples' representatives. What happened as far as I can make out is this. In the first place they were kept for some time on the corridors cooling their heels and then the actual ceremony of presenting the address to the Sovereign was got over before most of the members had time to enter the Throne Room, many coming away without even so much as catching a glimpse of the Queen. On Monday Mr. Lough with the general assent of the House asked Mr. Balfour a question on the subject. The hon. member for West Islington asked the first Lord of the Treasury who was responsible for the arrangements on the occasion and whether any explanation of the circumstances had been received. Mr. Balfour treated the matter rather lightly. "I have," he said, "received a communication from the Lord Chamberlain this morning in which he states that it had been the earnest wish of the officers of the Household to show the utmost respect to the Speaker and members of the House of Commons. He expresses his very great regret that, notwithstanding their best endeavours, anything should have occurred to produce an unfavourable impression." This statement was received with ironical laughter, and Mr. Balfour added that he had no further information to give. Thereupon Mr. Lough asked if the leader of the House would afford an opportunity for discussion on some suitable occasion. Mr. Balfour declined to do this, and did not think it desirable that "the House should express an opinon upon the discretion exercised by the officials at the Palace." The tone of Mr. Balfour's reply

ONLY ADDED FUEL TO THE FIRE

and even provoked a protest from the principal organ of the Conservative party. It was clear that the matter could not rest where it was, and consequently nobody was greatly surprised when at the following sitting Mr. Balfour rose to convey a graceful and characteristic message from the Queen herself. Her Majesty was distressed to hear for the first time through the newspapers that, owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding, all the members of the House of Commons did not get into the Throne Room on Wednesday last, and thus were prevented from seeing Her Majesty and at the same time Her Majesty was unable to see them. He had now received the Queen's gracious command to say that Her Majesty wished to receive all the members of the House of Commons and their wives at Windsor on the afternoon of Saturday next. This extremely happy ending of a disagreeable incident has given unversal satisfaction, but people are asking why it should have been left for the Queen to learn from the newspapers and not from a more direct source what had occurred. As the Lord Chamberlain is a member of the Government, the Liberal press has not been able to resist completely the temptation to make a little party capital out of the affair, and a powerful Unionist journal laments that under the late Ministry the Court arrangements were much better than they are now. But this is I am afraid an exaggeration. The Lord Chamberlain is not much more than a figure head. The work of his department is performed by permanent officials, and the personnel of the office is exactly the same as when the Earl of Latham took over charge from Earl Carrington. A peer informs us that the House of Lords experienced no better treatment than the House of Commons. After being huddled together in a long corridor for about half-an-hour, in an atmosphere absolutely stifling, they were suddenly admitted into the Presence-chamber *en masse*, not passing before her Majesty, but simply walking out through a passage on the right, so that the great majority of peers present did not see her Majesty or hear a syllable of the address or of her gracious reply. The ineptitude of our Court functionaries is proverbial, but they have now received a sharp lesson which it may be hoped will not be thrown away upon them.

THE OFFICIALS AND THE COLONIALS.

The "Daily Mail" continues to pursue with undiminished vigour the officials for their alleged shortcomings in connecion with the Colonial Contingents. Some people do not feel any great sympathy with the complaint that our white cousins have been taken about with their coloured comrades, but there is no doubt that mistakes have been made. For example, it was a blunder of a kind worthy of the Lord Chamberlain's Department to have decided not to take the Colonial troops to see the Naval Review and to postpone their visit to the fleet some days later. Fortunately this huge mistake, thanks to the stir created by the press, was rectified at the eleventh hour. Mr. Goschen, who otherwise has borne his share in the Jubilee demonstrations with credit, probably now regrets that he allowed himself to be guided by his unimaginative advisers at the Admiralty. The "Daily Mail's" present charge is more directed to the War Office than to the Admiralty, and Mr. Harmsworth's enterprising journal continues its crusade notwithstanding Mr. Broderick's denials. The other evening the Under-Secretary for War, replying to a friendly question voluntarily addressed to the War Office by the officers commanding the various colonial detachments and in which they declare the report that dissatisfaction exists among the Colonial troops at Chelsea Barracks with reference to their treatment by the military authorities, declared it to be

ENTIRELY DEVOID OF FOUNDATION.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" expresses the opinion that the failure to make a distinction between the whites and the blacks—the Houssas, etc.—is the worst blunder of all. "The Australian Volunteers have not," we are told, whined about it, "but they have not taken it as a compliment all the same." We are not told how this "distinction" should have been made. The "blacks" have feelings and they are also our fellow subjects. To have emphasised differences of colour on an occasion like this would have been attended with difficulties and might have detracted from the idea of Imperial unity which has been one of the dominant features of the recent celebrations. If the Australian and Cape Volunteers felt any little soreness about being brought into such close contact with representatives of inferior races it has probably passed away before this, and to judge from appearances they are very happy, and they have reason to be happy. Colonial hospitality is proverbial, but as our Colonial visitors would be the first to admit it does not surpass that of the Motherland. At the Mansion House banquet, last night, one of the Colonial Prime Ministers, the Right Hon. G. H. Reid who by the way has refused a title because such vanities disagree with his democratic opinions, said it was about time that they should become anxious as to the health of the Colonial Premiers. They were used in Australia to a large measure of hospitality, but it required a very robust constitution to keep pace with the overwhelming kindness of the Imperial City of London. This afternoon the Colonial troops are enjoying the rare privilege of being received and entertained by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

A NEGLECTED MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Of all the Unionist Members of Parliament who sit for Metropolitan constituencies not one gives more attention to the performance of his duties than Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, the representative of a division of Islington. In the last Parliament he distinguished himself by the pertinacity he showed in worrying Ministers, and when his party was returned to power by an overwhelming majority almost every body expected that some post in the Administration would be found for him. He, however, was left out in the cold, and it now appears that this is not the only slight which this energetic gentleman has suffered in his capacity as a follower of Lord Salisbury. "I have," as he reminded us the other day, "been an M. P. since 1885, and, with the exception of the Queen's garden party in 1887, neither I nor any of my family have ever had a single invitation to a Court ceremonial." Throughout the festivities connected with the present Jubilee he and his have been absolutely ignored. "Foreigners come over and receive at once invitations of every kind, but then I was not made in Germany or in the United States." This pathetic plaint as it has been described was made sufficiently early to enable invitations for the Queen's Garden Party to be sent to the Bartley family, but nothing was done to rectify what can only but be regarded as a strange and rather inexcusable blunder. The hon. member regards the treatment to which he has been subjected as an affront to his constituents, and he has just intimated to the proper authorities that he can no longer respond to the whips sent out by the Government. It is to be hoped for the sake of the Ministry that Mr. Bartley's sad experience is not common among those who occupy the benches to the left of Mr. Speaker and that this example will not be generally imitated.

DEFEATS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Running one's eye rapidly over the list of those invited to the greatest social event of the Jubilee celebration Conservative M.P.'s do not seem scarce ; indeed, they were from one point of view almost too numerous, for it was the attractions of the gathering in the grounds of Buckingham Palace that led to the *contretemps* on Monday, when the Government in three separate divisions found themselves in a minority. To obviate a repetition of this state of things on the day of the military review it appears that Mr. Balfour approached the leaders of the Opposition with the view of obtaining their consent to an adjournment of the House over Thursday. His overtures were, however, not encouraged, the reason being that the Liberal leaders feel themselves to have been unfairly treated in regard to the invitations to the thanksgiving service outside St. Paul's Cathedral. The only ex-ministers bidden to that interesting ceremony were Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, and Sir William Harcourt, who declined to go without their old colleagues. And yet as it transpired there was plenty of room. For example, the whole of the late Cabinet might have been accommodated in the Royal stand. This stand was erected especially for the Queen's private guests. For some cause or other—perhaps forgetfulness—her Majesty did not issue invitations for this stand as she intended doing. Tickets for this stand were given away to people who had not a thousandth part of the right to be present that her Majesty's late Ministers possess.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Sefton, Countess of Lindsay, Lieutenant-General C. E. P. Gordon, C. B., General Sir Robert Cordell, and Alice Lingard, actress.

THE NEW LOAN.

TO BE RAISED IN INDIA.

THREE CRORES AT 3½ PER CENT.

THE following notification was issued as a "Government Gazette" Extraordinary under this morning's date :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Three Hundred Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 1st day of August 1904.

TENDERS.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 16th August next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed '*tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*' If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms : (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes* standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

(*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotments-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to declare, on or before the 9th August, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Monday, the 16th August next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

Tenders at the minimum rate, and at rates above the minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly to a large measure as found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders ; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

To each tenderer (or to his agent), whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General† as soon as possible after the 16th August ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)) will be made payable upon the 28th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows :—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 30th August.

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 28th September ;

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 21st October ;

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words 'as near as convenient' refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations: provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

(*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1897, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1897.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1897.

* It is particularly requested that such promissory notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

† For tenders received by the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

THE Howrah-Sheakhala tramway is now practically complete, and will be opened for traffic as soon as the Consulting Engineer has inspected the line.

SEVERAL natives who were arrested in the act of looting the wrecked vessel Overdale, will be placed on trial at Diamond Harbour on the 20th instant.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Local Government, urging the deputation of a competent Government officer to supervise the repairs of the damages caused by the recent earthquake to private buildings in Calcutta.

THE Goods Tra

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD ON THE POONA TRAGEDY.

The following letter from Sir Edwin Arnold appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of July 2 :—

Sir,—I know the City of Poona well—having passed many years in its heart, and lived in close relations with its kindly and noble native people. I have no doubt the present mischief may be attributed to a few murderous conspirators who, acting in many occult ways, as well as through a disgracefully malignant and seditious local press, "use the caste and sectarian formulæ and conventions as instruments for the purpose of agitation against English rule." That is, no doubt, what has been happening, although I would not be surprised to learn that those Hindu political miscreants concerned have suborned Mohammedans to assist them, from the ranks of the many Islamites in India, who are very angry just now at the eternal inequity of Christendom towards the Sultan and his Empire. But I must differ from those who speak of such "Caste and sectarian formulæ" as "prejudices," and put aside the deeply-rooted rules and habits of the Hindu world as altogether "ignorance and superstition." I know Poona and the Poona people so well that I can guess what has happened. With the best and highest intentions, the agents of the Government have probably grieved and alarmed the whole Mahratta public by the way in which they beneficently sought to root out the plague. I was Municipal Commissioner at Poona as well as President of the Deccan College, and when we had a bad attack of cholera in the city, we managed all sanitary matters peacefully enough by employing only Brahman inspectors and visitors. We humoured and even utilised the ingrained ideas of the suffering people. I remember when my college was being decimated by the epidemic, and my clerks and assistant professors were dying daily, I refused to suspend our studies because that would have discouraged the whole city. But when my 600 students asked leave to make a pilgrimage of prayer and intercession to the shrine of the great Goddess of Cholera, I not merely consented, but gave 50 rupees from my own pocket towards the cost of the ceremony. Only, during the ensuing two days of holiday I had the college fumigated and washed out from roof to basement, and whether the hygienic amelioration which followed was due to the goddess or to my brimstone and clean water was never disputed among us.

There is no doubt about the differences existing between the various castes, nor that many a high caste regiment would ask for no joy greater than to go at these turbulent Deccanee Brahmans "only with sticks." But it is also true that if the shadow of their favourite English Commanding officer fell accidentally upon the dinner of the most loyal high-caste native trooper while it was cooking, that soldier would fling it all away and prepare another meal. I had a great friend, a Hindu Jamadar, who was dying of anæmia. I remember saying to him in sad jest, "Govindaji, I could cure you in a fortnight with beef tea and brandy," and the poor fellow answered with the first unkind words I had ever heard from him, "Then if I lived, Saheb, and knew of it, I would surely kill you!" On another occasion, I had the ill-luck, in riding down to my cottage, to upset an old Hindu female into the kennel. Distressed by her continued unconsciousness as she lay there, I took a lota of water from a passing Brahman woman and dashed its contents over the venerable lady's head. She indeed revived, and went away grateful, but a deputation of aggrieved women came afterwards to the college gates complaining that the lota was utterly defiled, and I had to buy a new one before cordiality could be restored.

It will be said that these are really "prejudices," but he who knows India and the Indian mind could easily adduce reasons as deep and ancient as any which sanction our most revered Christian observances for each and all of them. Especially is the domicile of the Hindu sacred. I, who was their accepted friend, never entered but two high-caste abodes in all my daily intercourse with the Poona folk. If our Municipal and Military authorities there have felt themselves obliged to force sanitary measures upon those old-fashioned Mahratta homes, without the conciliatory means we always used first to study, I should not presume to blame them, but I should cease to be astonished that the seditious Brahmans few and the budmashes of the press had got something promising to go upon.

As for the city of Poona at large, I do not for a moment believe it can be branded with the folly and ingratitude of a rebellious inclination. The Mahrattas are a sturdy, manly, honest race, not given to dark and wicked ways. The young Brahmans, whom I helped, perhaps guiltily, to educate, do indeed often times get "wind in the head"; but it would be laughable if the great Sircar troubled itself too much about these vain and idle lads, and the chatter of their "Sabha." They are best dealt with by a strong and calm and vigilant contempt. It was the time of the Great Mutiny of 1857 when I joined my College, and shortly afterwards, Delhi being just recaptured, I found, on riding to the gate of my "Visram Bagh," a large placard affixed to it, offering 10,000 rupees for my head. The professors were nervous about this highly improper manifesto, but I begged them to allow me to try my own way with the peril. I paraded the whole college, in the beautiful front court of the Peishwa's Palace which we occupied, and made a little speech. I said I was glad I did not know, and could not ascertain the author or authors of the offending paper, because in that case, under existing circumstances, they would certainly be blown from a gun or hanged. This fortunate ignorance on my part left me free to thank the unknown gentleman who had put so handsome a price on my head, complimenting me as I was never before complimented. But I suggested to him and others that my head would be more serviceable to them on my shoulders than removed from them. Hindus seldom laugh, and cannot stand badinage any better than children. Later on, while the rebellion still raged elsewhere, the highest police authority ordered me to receive into my classes two or three young gentlemen who would under the guise of students be spies upon the other collegians. I indignantly refused, saying I was there to teach history and literature, not to betray my own students. I was reported to the Government of Bombay for contumacy, and received, indeed, a rather serious official letter from Lord Elphinstone on the matter, but by the same "tappal" came a private note to me, saying "Dear Arnold,—You are quite right, and I hope I should do the same in your place. Only, remember you are answerable for your troublesome young Brahmans." It all ended in such good feeling between us, that the Deccan College was eventually as loyal as Government House. The "wind was in their head"—that was all, and I myself was twice thanked by the Governor-in-Council.

I cite these recollections of the city I love, and have twice since gladly revisited, merely to deprecate unnecessary fuss about the vapouring of unemployed Brahman lads, and to uphold the perpetual need of reasonable indulgence towards the ancient habits and feelings of India. As regards, meanwhile, the outrages committed on the Poona road, nothing can be too severe, too stern in the way of detection and punishment. The blood of a Saheb must never be spilled between Comorin and Attock without being duly and terribly accounted for. I have no doubt the punitive measures at present commanded by the Indian Government are just and necessary. Only do not let public opinion on this side fall into the mistake of imagining that the manly, industrious, pleasant, and friendly Mahrattas of my dear old "Sunwar Peit" are assassins and conspirators. Here and there may be some such, like Sivaji himself, who, soldier that he was, yet slew Fazl Khan with the waghnukh—the cowardly "tiger-claw." Assuredly, the mass of Poona people in my time, which was the worst time of the Great Mutiny, were kindly, peaceful, goodly, and delightful to live with—and will remain so, I think, if the moneylenders do not ruin them; if India will only send them the good rain and the cheap grain; and if their rulers bear in mind that Hindus would far rather die quickly and comfortably than live ashamed, harassed, and outcasted.—Yours obediently,

EDWIN ARNOLD.

THE POONA CITY PUNITIVE FORCE.

A PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 17.

At the instance of Rao Saheb Kassinath Nilkant Khasghiwalla, Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghosley, Mr. Vinayek Ramchandra Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat, Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramchandra Phadke, Mr. Nana Narayen Bhore, pleader, Mr. Parashram Khupchund, Mr. Succaram Moroba Chiplunker, and Mr. Gopal Chotiram Gowrday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Poona was held, this evening, at the Anandhabhav Theatre. There were about five hundred persons present at the meeting, amongst whom were: Mr. Balwantrao Ramchandra Natu, Mr. Narayen Bapujee Kanitkar, Mr. Wasudeo Ganesh Joshi, the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Dhamdere, Mr. Ganesh Narayen Ghotavdekar, Mr. Gopal Moreshwar Patwardhan, pleader, Mr. Narayen Vinayek Chatre, Rao Saheb Kassinath Nilkant Khasghiwalla, Mr. Vinayek Ramchandra Patwardhan, Professor Sathe, Rao Bahadur Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat, Mr. Keshovrao Pandurang Godbhole, Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde, Rao Bahadur Doctor Vishram Ramjee Ghole, Mr. Chintaman Hari Soman, and others.

Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat proposed, and Mr. Narayen Vinayek Chatre seconded, that the chair of the meeting be taken by Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde. The proposition was unanimously carried.

Dr. Garde, the chairman, then explained to the meeting that the object of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to Government, requesting them to withdraw the Punitive Post recently ordered to be quartered in the city of Poona for a period of two years, under the authority of section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890. Mr. Gopal Chotiram Gowrday, pleader, read the following memorial proposed to be submitted to Government on the subject, and proposed that it should be approved and adopted by the meeting:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor and President-in-Council, Bombay.

Most respectfully Sheweth,—That the inhabitants of the city of Poona were painfully surprised to read in the *Government Gazette* extraordinary of Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, a notification by which Government was pleased to impose upon the citizens of Poona for the period of two years an additional police at an annual cost of Rs. 1,15,207, and the initial cost of Rs. 32,128, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Government by section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. In the preamble of the notification it is stated that the temporary increase of the strength of the police is occasioned by the conduct of the inhabitants of the city of Poona, and that the cost of such additional police is to be recovered from the inhabitants of the city, or such section thereof, as Government may hereafter direct according to sub-section (2) of the aforesaid Section 25 of the Police Act. Had the nature of the conduct been specified in the notification, it would have been possible to put a satisfactory explanation or remove any misapprehension; that the citizens are now practically left in the dark as to what could have induced Government to treat the whole community as a delinquent, and imposed a heavy burden upon them. Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act clearly defines under what circumstances any additional police may be employed, in any local area, and the cost thereof recovered from the inhabitants therein. That section is manifestly applicable to those cases only where any community or a considerable section thereof had been found guilty of some specified misconduct or misbehaviour, and the existing strength of the police is insufficient to keep order. The memorialists, however, respectfully submit that none of these conditions can be reasonably considered to be fulfilled in the case of Poona. The atrocious and dastardly murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand are looked upon by the citizens of Poona with as much abhorrence as by the other loyal subjects of her Majesty. They also fully appreciate and sympathise with the anxious desire of Government to do everything in their power to speedily bring the culprits to justice, and to express such outburst of lawlessness by inflicting proper punishments upon the miscreants. But, at the same time, with the greatest deference to the views of Government, they think it their duty to respectfully point out that the imposition of the Punitive Police will inflict a double injury on the citizens by throwing a heavy burden upon them, which they are unable to bear, and by punishing the innocent along with the guilty. The city has not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of plague and famine, and the heavy burden of the additional police charges is sure to retard its progress for many years to come. The memorialists further beg to point out that the conduct of the citizens of Poona has always been very peaceful, and that even during the time the plague operations were going on, when many of the inhabitants had left the city, those that remained behaved in a remarkably lawful and peaceful manner. The very effect of the penalty is, therefore, likely to be defeated by grouping together hundreds and thousands of loyal and innocent subjects of her Majesty with a few unknown guilty individuals, whose horrible deeds, not only never received any sympaty from, but are actually held in abhorrence by the inhabitants of the city. The memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to re-consider the subject of the aforesaid notification and either withdraw the same or at least put off its execution until the results of the present inquiry are known. It is manifestly unjust that a whole community should be made to suffer before it is found guilty, and your memorialists confidently trust that your Excellency will be pleased to prevent anything from being done which will crush thousands of innocent people for the crimes of a few individuals; and for this act of kindness your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Dr. Sunderlal Lalljee seconded, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Nana Narayen Bhore, the blind pleader, then explained the tenor of the memorial in the vernacular.

Mr. Govind Krishna Taluk proposed, and Mr. Narayen Bapujee Kanitkar seconded, that a sub-committe, composed of Rao Bahadur Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat, Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghole, Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde, Mr. Nana Narayen Bhore, and Mr. Vinayek Ramchandra Patwardhan, be appointed to take all measures in connection with the due submission of the memorial to Government. The sub-committee should have the power to add to their number. This proposition was also carried unanimously. Mr. Narayen Bapujee Kanitkar proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

The police arrangements were good, and the meeting was very orderly. About half-a-dozen constables being present.

NATIVE LADIES CONDOLE WITH MRS. RAND AND MRS. AYERST.

The following letters have been addressed to Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Ayerst:—

Poona, Sadashiv Peith, 14th July, 1897.

Madam,—We, the members of the Poona Arya Mahila Samaj (the Poona Hindu Ladies' Association) and other ladies of Poona, heard with extreme horror and pain of the wicked murder of your dear husband, the late Lieutenant Ayerst, on the night of the 22nd ultimo, under circumstances which are peculiarly heart-rending. We beg to express our detestation of this dastardly act and to offer our sincere condolences to you in your sad bereavement. We have taken the liberty to send you this letter, as we believe that the murder of your husband calls for public detestation. Trusting that the great and merciful God may give you strength to bear your loss with patience and resignation, and with assurances of our sympathy,—We beg to remain, Madam, Yours faithfully,

Rakhmabai Modak, Rakhmabai Pathak, Malsabai Bhardi, Laxmibai Pendse, Saraswatibai Gardi, Jankibai Phansalkar, Krishnabai Dindarkar, Saraswatibai Wad, Krishnabai Anjangaonkar, Annapurnabai Sabnis, Annapurnabai Bhandarkar, Santabai Panandikar, Mathurabai Kathavate, Krishnabai Moodliar, Yamnabai Nagarkar, Yashodabai Nagarkar, Rakhamabai Bhide, Ambikabai Gholey, Rakhmabai Potnis, Yashodabai Potnis, Radhabai Dandekar, Saraswatibai Ransing, and Gitabai Tembre.

Poona, Sangam Lodge, 15th July, 1897.

Madam,—We, the members of the Poona Arya Mahila Samaj (the Poona Hindu Ladies Association) and other ladies of Poona, heard with extreme horror and pain of the murderous attack on your dear husband, the late Mr. Rand, chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, on the night of the 22nd ultimo. It was our fervent prayer, and we had great hopes that your husband would recover, but it pleased Providence to ordain otherwise. Under these circumstances, we beg to express our detestation of the deed, our earnest desire that its wicked perpetrators be soon discovered and punished, and our heart-felt condolences to you in your sad bereavement. Your grief has been rendered more poignant by the circumstance that all this has occurred in your absence. We have taken the liberty to send this letter, as we believe that the murder of your husband calls for public detestation. Trusting that the Great and Merciful God may give you strength to bear your loss with patience and resignation, and with assurances of our sympathy,—We beg to remain, Madam, Yours faithfully,

Annapurnabai, Bhandarkar, Yashodabai Potnis, Ambikabai Gholey, Rakhmabai Potnis, Rakhmabai Ranadive, Radhabai Dandikar, Yemnabai Nagarkar, Yashodabai Nagarkar, Rakhmabai Modak, Laxmibai Pendse, Sitabai Joglekar, Sitabai Gadgil, Saraswatibai Wad, Rakhmabai Pathak, Krishnabai Dindorkar, Jankibai Phansalkar, Annapurnabai Sabnis, Shantabai Panandikar, Malsabai Bhardi, Saraswatibai Ransing, and Gitabai Tembre.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Daily News*, (July 1.) The continued riots in India are disquieting. A new one is reported from Chitpur. It is of the same general character as the one at Poona. The native populace regard the measures adopted for the prevention or cure of the plague as a profanation of their caste, and resist them with the utmost determination. The police had to be reinforced by the military at Chitpur, and many of the European inspectors were seriously injured. There has been murder at Poona. The matter will naturally engage the attention of Parliament, and to-day an attempt will be made to beg the whole question of the remedy by suggesting the suppression of the liberties of the native Press. It would be a great mistake. If false reports are spread in the Press, the Government of India must find out how to spread true ones. It has ample means of every sort at its command, and it ought not to have to confess that it cannot meet the native scribes on their own ground. It will be much more to the point to inquire into the nature of the practices of which the people complain, and to ascertain if they cannot be modified in such a way as to remove the local prejudice against them.

The *Standard*, (July 1) writes:—In consequence of the murderous attack on two British officers at Poona, and in view of the unsatisfactory behaviour of the inhabitants, the Bombay Government has announced its intention of quartering a special police force in the city; the cost of this measure being met by an extraordinary impost levied from a particular section, not yet designated, of the native community. That a punitive body of this character should be established in a place like Poona—the most flourishing and most populous city, next to Bombay, in the Western Presidency—is an unusual disgrace. Yet it cannot be said either that the punishment is undeserved, or that the situation does not call for prompt and vigorous action. Poona, with its schools and colleges, is one of the main centres of English education in India. It is also a hotbed of sedition; not of the ignorant, fanatical kind that flares up now and again among the wild hillmen of the North-West border, nor of the sort, religious in origin, which is displayed in such riots as the one at Chitpur; it is of the more insidious and far more dangerous type which pretends to cherish the ideal of nationality and patriotism, and appeals to the sympathies of well-meaning, but curiously short-sighted, tourists from Europe who are ready to take every English-speaking native at his own valuation. A good many Englishmen in India seem to be of opinion that the time has come for checking the licence of the vernacular Press by an act of the Legislature similar to that passed in Lord Lytton's time, and inconsiderately repealed by Lord Ripon. It may be that perhaps there is still time to attain the desired end by some less sensational device. The truth is that the internal peace of India is more effectively ensured by the individual experience and personal efforts of local officials than by the best-intentioned and most carefully-devised precautions invented at Simla or Calcutta for universal application.

The *Morning Post*, (July 1) says:—The promptness wherewith the Indian Government has dealt with the disorderly spirit shown in Poona will be approved both in India and at home. The city has been occupied by a large body of police, and the cost of the force will be levied on the locality. Details of the crimes which have reached Europe show that they are directly traceable to the action of the native Press. Attention has been called more than once to the virulence of the writing in some of the journals circulating among the ignorant classes, but the Government has a strong inclination to treat such publications with indifference. It seems that for some time past Europeans, civilians and soldiers, engaged in carrying out the precautions against the plague have been subjected to most infamous accusations. To talk of the freedom of the Press in relation to India is an abuse of language. It is forgotten that journalism is the most exotic of all the institutions we have imported into that Empire. It will take many generations ere the native can understand the meaning of free discussion. A public announcement is to him the utterance of some prophet or of some judge, and it is monstrously unfair to leave unchecked such appeals to his ignorance and to his passion as appear to have been made in Bombay during the excitement of the plague.

The *Daily Chronicle*, (July 1) thinks:—The City of Poona has been heavily penalised, showing that the Government believe that the plot against the authorities was rather widespread, as there have been baddish riots in Calcutta. India is suffering badly, and we must expect fleeting symptoms of trouble where the suffering has been worst. But we needn't lose our heads.

Morning, of July 1, says:—The murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and the attempted murder of Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner, are the natural outcome of the incendiary articles which have for years past been appearing in the native vernacular press. These abominable little papers, which are in most cases the work of the Bengali Baboos, the only cowardly and slavish race in the peninsula, are incessantly holding the English officials up to the hatred of the ignorant populace. Fair criticism is quite outside their province, but the most atrocious lies are printed, which more ignorant of the natives than is wholesale, and the immunity which the writers enjoy leads the natives to imagine that we are too weak to stop the circulation of this stuff. No other nation would for a moment tolerate such direct incitements to outrage, and the Oriental mind is quite capable of believing that we should not permit them were we not afraid to stop them.

Poor Mr. Rand, who now lies seriously wounded, has been abused in the native journals published in the Bombay Presidency. He has been accused of pulling down houses wantonly, and of bringing "fat soldiers into contact with native females." These malicious falsehoods have been circulated about officers and soldiers who have volunteered for the unpleasant and dangerous duty of stamping out the plague in the infested localities, and the fact that many of these men took their lives in their hands in entering the pest-ridden hovels has not protected them from the cowardly libels of men who have themselves taken the utmost care to keep clear of the slightest taint of infection. We are glad to hear that the Indian Government has taken a strong measure, and has proclaimed the occupation of Poona by a punitive police force which will cost the most disaffected portion of the community a lakh and a half of rupees for the year.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Superintending Engineer for the Tapti Valley Railway reports the following progress made on this line up to the end of June:—

The new realignment of certain sections up to mile 120 are considered satisfactory and only await approval of Government. The realignment of the line beyond mile 120 will be taken up next October.

Earthwork for the first 20 miles is completed, and 90 per cent. of the banks on the next eleven miles and the cuttings are well in hand, but work on these will be discontinued during the rains. Up to mile 43 work progresses as well as can be expected, and the same may be said of the next 20 miles or so.

From mile 71 to 97 good progress is being made throughout, and large gangs of labourers are employed.

Bridge Work.—Seventy per cent. for the first 20 miles has been completed, but the rains will retard work generally at the Nundurbar end, though the work done is satisfactory.

Ballast arrangements are being made to facilitate the transit of this beyond mile 14, and at Nundurbar, field ballast being procurable, the difficulties are less.

Nearly 5 miles of rails had been laid down by the 30th ultimo, and it is hoped that at least 11½ miles will be laid before the rains stop work.

Three electric telegraph stations have been opened and post offices established all along the line.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

I.—"Ball and Peg."—To knock a ball off a post with butt-end of spear, reverse spear and take a tent peg. 25 yards between post and peg. Points for pace.

II.—Jumping competition for Ponies.

III.—"Chattie Race."—Competitors to ride over a hurdle to the trees where a number of chatties will be placed on the ground. Competitors must pick up chatties with a stick without dismounting and return with it over the hurdles. Two chatties will be provided for each competitor, but should he break them both before passing the winning post he will be disqualified. Any competitor may break another's chattie when on his stick, but not before, and he must break the chattie with the stick. Sticks will be provided.

IV.—"Putting Stakes."—Ladies' nomination. Gentlemen to ride a given course carrying "putter," dismount and hand same to lady, who must "put" golf ball into hole from edge of green, and return "putter" to nominee, who must return over the same course. Competitor doing course in the shortest time to win. One second will be added to competitor's time for each stroke lady takes to "put" ball into hole.

V.—Horse scurry, about ¾ mile.—Catch weights.

N. B.—Should the ground be too wet for jumping, a ball and bucket race will be substituted.

The sports will begin at 5-15 p.m., and competitors are particularly requested to be punctual.

The experiment tried in the Gudivada taluq, of the Kistna District, of assigning waste lands to the poorer classes has proved the possibility of success when lands are assigned to Panchamas (Pariahs), and the Madras Government has accordingly directed that they should not be prevented from taking up lands under the *darkhast* rules.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			23
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
	Market			
C	Dhobi Talao			16
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady	Nil.	Nil.	8
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			35
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			8
	Sewri			
G	Sion			4
	Mahim			
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			1
	Total	Nil.	Nil.	97
	Total to date	12,649	10,704	

The total mortality from all causes in Bombay during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning at 6 o'clock was 84. No fresh case of plague nor any death from the disease was registered during the period.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE.

Sir J. M. Campbell, having been appointed Chairman of the Plague Committee *vice* General Gatacre, proceeding home, will take over charge this morning. The Plague Committee's office, which has hitherto been at the General's bungalow, Malabar Hill, will be removed from to-day to H. M.'S Customs, Fort.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The report of the District Medical officers regarding the house-to-house inspection during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday showed that the work of inspection is not yet resumed in all parts of the town, but certain districts where the rate of mortality is very unsatisfactory are visited regularly by the medical officers. Surgeon-Lieutenant Hovel, D.M.O. for the District of Colaba, during his inspection found no case of plague. Three justices of the Peace visited the Mandvie and Dongri districts, and discovered that one Hindu died of cholera at Naoroji Hill. No inspection was made in districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Surgeon-Captain Taylor made the inspection in District No. 9. He found one case of plague at Mazagon, and one of cholera at Gorupdeo. The latter, it appears, had recently arrived from Poona. In 10th District no case was found.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

Eleven patients are lying under treatment at the private plague hospitals, as under:—

Hospital.	Remaining.
Bhattia	2
Jain	3
Parsee	6
Total	11

QUARANTINE CAMP.

Six persons were discharged from the Mallet Bunder Quarantine Camp, where at present 31 persons are detained, including the 13 new admissions made on Friday.

KARACHI.

July 15.

On the 13th instant there were no fresh plague cases, and on the 14th there was one plague death in the plague hospital. The abolition of passenger detention at Nalir, from to-day, is giving great satisfaction.

THE FAMINE.

Amongst the many kind services which have been rendered to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is one which the public may perhaps overlook or forget. The Committee are anxious therefore to mention the generosity of the newspapers which insert their subscription-lists gratis. By kindly setting apart a portion of its columns during a long series of months for advertising a charity a newspaper not only renders it a most valuable service, by keeping its claims before the public and advertising the names of those who have subscribed, but it incurs positive outlay and deprives itself of a return on its capital, all in this good cause.

Professional aid to charity is indeed not uncommon and the Central Executive Committee of the Fund have received assistance of the kind from many quarters, which will in due course be suitably acknowledged. The Committee are, however, desirous on this occasion of specially tendering their grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors and managers of the newspapers, as it has just come to their notice that the Bill of one alone "Capital" would by this time have amounted to no less than Rs. 2,054. The proprietors of other newspapers, the "Englishman," the "Indian Daily News," "Statesman," and "Pioneer," have been equally generous and always most obliging, aiding the officers of the Committee on every occasion. Did the rules of accounting permit, the actual value of the services so rendered might have been shown from time to time as a subscription. When, however, the Central Committee winds up its affairs, the amounts will be ascertained and publicly stated. Meantime the Central Committee can only thank the Press for the expenditure which it is constantly incurring on their behalf and the kind services which it is also generously rendering to the Fund.

NO RAIN—SERIOUS PROSPECT.

A Secunderabad telegram, dated 15th July, says:—The last weekly report shows that the state of things previously recorded remains unchanged. The position is critical, and there is now little hope of saving the kharif crops. High winds still continue. Prices are steadily rising. Exports continue. Cholera is prevalent everywhere; the cattle are dying; but in Berar rain has fallen, and the summer crops are reported safe.

GREAT DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crole, chairman of the Madras Committee of the Famine Fund, who has just returned from a four weeks' tour through all the affected districts, gives the result of his personal observations in a long report. Alluding to the great increase in the numbers on State relief, he says: "This increase is partly normal and is due to distress having reached persons who were able to make shift hitherto. A portion of it is due also to a sort of panic caused by the favourable showers of May in the two northern districts not having been followed by an early monsoon, and by the first rains of the monsoon having suddenly aroused some parts of the Deccan, while they failed almost entirely in the south-eastern parts. The ryots think they recognise in the conditions of the present season points of close resemblance to the meteorological features which marked the sad year of 1887. There is abundance of anxiety and an absence of hopefulness." In Vizagapatam the state of the people was found to be rapidly deteriorating. Caste people were bringing in children to the kitchens who were in an advanced stage of emaciation. The most vigorous measures were being taken by the authorities to meet these unfavourable developments. In Gangam the condition of the major portion was in a similarly critical condition, aggravated by a virulent outbreak of cholera and small-pox. The local prices of gold and silver had fallen by 15 per cent. owing to the excessive quantities offered for sale by private persons. The people have begun to wander a good deal in the northern parts, and things looked very dismal. In the Deccan tracts the numbers on relief are increasing, but the condition of the people is not deteriorating. The sale of famine fund fodder at favourable rates is vigorously carried on, and up to the end of the period dealt with 774 tons had been despatched from the depots.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the University Syndicate to two important suggestions. One of them is to lay before the Syndicate a much-felt inconvenience of this year which ought to be removed in the interests of almost all the college students. It is well known that the Poona and Bombay colleges were for all practical purposes closed during the first term of this year on account of the dire epidemic that visited these places. This state of things has led to an extremely vexatious result. The studies of the last term are all to be made up in this term, so that the work of a complete year is to be gone through in a single term. The professors will anyhow finish their work by the end of this term—by taking extra hours or by going through their work at an accelerated rate. But the students have quite a different tale to tell. They have to understand and digest the several subjects and afterwards be ready to undergo the ordeal of the examinations in such a short time as that. I think, therefore, that the University should postpone the college examinations by one month, i.e., they should be held in the month of December. To do so is quite possible and practicable. An objection may be taken to this suggestion on the ground that one month won't suffice to make up the studies of a term and therefore more time will be required. But I think the practicability of a suggestion to be put forward must always be attended to. The University can conveniently defer the examinations to December. By doing so, it will certainly confer a great boon on the students. This concession, if granted, will go a great way to relieve their burden. By giving them more time than a month—say 2 or 3—the University is sure to involve itself into undesirable difficulties—a contingency that it will certainly avoid. The suggestion above put forward by me will, I hope, commend itself to the Syndicate.

The second suggestion which I wish to make as regards only a particular class of college students—I mean the B. A. students. But on that account I humbly think it is not the less important. It is year after year urged upon the attention of the University through the press but to no avail. But it is our duty to bring it forward so long as it is not given effect to; because there is sterling justice in that, and justice must eventually prevail. The B.A. students are to answer two papers a day for five successive days. This arrangement taxes the energy of the students to the utmost. The effects of the examination become evidently manifest on the face of many a student for many days after the examination. Not to mention the want of time for revision, what one already knows without it, cannot be adequately given expression to in writing in the answer papers, on account of the fatigue after some 3 or 4 papers are given in. This is not, sir, an overdrawn picture, but a hard fact bitterly known to many from personal experience who have gone through that examination. The state moreover is not difficult to be realised by persons like myself who are to appear for the same this year. I express the general opinion when I suggest that the examination should extend over two weeks. The voluntary papers and the composition papers should be given in the first week and the remaining ones in the second week. On its very face, I think, the proposal is a reasonableone. If the present arrangement be superseded by the proposed one the University will really remove a long-standing grievance. I have come forward with these suggestions when it is not yet too late to mend matters, in the hope that they will be favourably entertained by the University Syndicate.—Yours, &c.,

A STUDENT.

THE FAMINE IN PART OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust you will allow me to send you another letter on the above subject. In the *Bombay Gazette* of 17th May last I find the following: A correspondent writing on Friday, says:—It is stated that famine has, unfortunately, made its appearance in several villages of Umargaon Petha in the Thana District. In two thousand Warlies, Dhers, and Doblas are living upon the wild fruits and the roots of the forest plants. Labania, son of Sonia, died of starvation at Girgaon; Dewiee, daughter of Dadoria, died at Harsoon; Dernia Kowila died at Dongaree, and a daughter of Warlee, died of starvation at the Barowlee village during the last week. About half-a-dozen charitable Hindu merchants of the Petha supply the people of the famine-stricken villages with *kanjee* (or rice) once a day; which is quite insufficient for their living. The famine relief-works are very much needed in the Umargaon Petha of the Thana District at the present juncture; a great number of poor people will die of starvation otherwise. 1,140 pressed bales containing 112,410lbs. of grass were forwarded from Thana to the famine-stricken (Sholapur) District during the latter part of March last. The camp of the Personal Assistant to the Collector in charge of the relief-work offices is at Sopara at present. In addition to this the following incident will touch the hearts of your readers.

In Thana Session Court a woman of Wari caste of forest tribe tried for offence of having thrown her child into a well and thus caused its death. On her conviction, the judge sentenced her for life, but recommended for mercy. The following are questions and answers between judge and the convict.

Did you throw your child into the well?

Yes; because I could get nothing to feed my child with.

For how many days did you not get anything to eat?

For five days, neither I nor my child got anything.

Where are your other two children?

One is taken away by my husband and the other was converted to his religion by a Mahomedan.

Why?

The child could get nothing to eat, and it went itself to the Mahomedan.

It is also a fact that a jury brought in a verdict of death from starvation near the court of the Magistrate at Umergaon concerning one man and one woman belonging to a forest tribe, and a Hindu gentleman, Wadilal Dayal P. Mehta, states that he discovered many people near Bhilad Station actually in a state of starvation with bodies like skeletons. A subscription list has been opened on behalf of these people. There are about 15,000 of them to maintain daily, and Sir Dinshaw Petit with other Hindu and Parsee gentlemen are subscribing largely. Subscription will be received by Messrs. Morarjee Gocouldas & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 13th July. B. P. DANTRA.

DANGEROUS BUILDING AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter signed "A Passenger," and published in your issue of the 14th instant, has considerably amused me, the more so as it appears to be a ruse on purpose. I would like to give the full facts, but they would occupy more room in your columns than you could in the fairness to the cause of justice and truth allow. The facts of the case are these:—My mother Bai Godaveri died in February last in Bandora and her death was attributed to plague. So the then Plague authority required me to have all the premises cleaned, disinfected and lime-washed. In the middle of May last I commenced thorough repairs to the building which had by this time been completed, had not one Sunderabai at the instigation of some designing and interested persons set up a fictitious claim to the property. This Sunderabai, a childless widow of about 80 years, bases her claim on the ground that she was one of the executors of my grandfather. Her power as an executrix was declared revoked 35 years ago when my father, the late Chintoba Purshotum Maiharsett, received letters of administration and her claim to this property has been settled by the High Court for Rs. 20 per month. As regards the repairs which have given "A Passenger" cause to bring this matter before the public, I have to say that the roofing of the house has been well-nigh completed, and the house would have undergone a thorough alteration had not this woman's or her advisers' conduct unnecessarily interfered with my work. Hoping this will allay the anxious fears of "A Passenger" on behalf of the public.—Yours, &c.,

RAMNATH C. PURSHOTUM MALHARSETT.

Bandora, July 16.

DAMAUN NOTES.

The total mortality of the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. was respectively 3, 1, and 2, whereof plague contributed one death every day and dysentery and other causes contributed the rest. The present is the most unhealthy season during the whole of the year, and fever, diarrhœa and dysentery have made their appearance.—The members of the Ouditch Brahmin community held their meeting on Wednesday evening and unanimously resolved in writing to introduce the custom of marriage of widows in their caste, and such writing was signed by all members present. It was then resolved to communicate the resolution and obtain the assent of the members of the community residing at Pardi, Oomergaum and Dharampore.—The members of the Royal Commission appointed to distribute the gift of the Dowager Queen of Portugal find it no easy task to obtain an approximately correct account of all persons who died of plague, particularly as to *dooblas* and other low classes, most of whom died in fields, bye-lanes, lonely places, and exposed to the sea-shore, the Government registers of death not helping them in any way. However, by dint of labour they have been able to prepare a pretty correct list of all persons who died of plague of all other castes except the dooblas, &c., with their names, sex and age, and it is hoped that within a few days, the distribution of the money will take place. There has been a break in the rainy weather to-day. The rainfall during the last three days has been as follows:—

	Shot Scrabjee's Wadi		His residence.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously mentioned	7	57	5	85
14th	1	18	1	26
15th	0	76	0	61
16th	0	44	0	52
Total	9	95	8	24

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS IN LONDON.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company was held, on June 30, at Cannon-street Hotel London, Lieutenant-General R. Starchey (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the results of the working of the half-year had turned out to be slightly more favourable than he estimated

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN HIGHER DEPARTMENTAL APPOINTMENTS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 25, Mr. H. J. Wilson asked the Secretary for India whether he would explain why, seeing that domiciled Europeans and Eurasians had in the past proved their fitness by meritorious and faithful services for the higher departmental appointments in India, it was contemplated to reserve such appointments for Europeans educated in England, as indicated by the recent despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Curzon: I have been requested by my noble friend to answer this question on his behalf. In reply to this question I can only say that I have no doubt that the despatches to which the hon. member refers convey correctly the intentions of the Government with regard to the higher appointments to which they apply, though, in the absence of any definite reference to the despatches themselves, I cannot say whether their purport is correctly represented in the hon. member's question.

INDIANS AND ENGLISH VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On Monday, June 28, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under-Secretary for War: Whether he is aware that Mr. Mullick, a native of India resident in this country, after having been proposed and seconded as an eligible members of the Inns of Court Rifles, was informed by the commanding officer that, although he was personally unexceptionable, Indians being objected to by some members of the corps, the nomination must be withdrawn, the officer writing to the effect that, being an Indian native gentleman, Mr. Mullick is not eligible for an English Volunteer corps; whether natives of India belong to the University corps in Oxford and Cambridge and to many other corps; whether the opinion which has been expressed by the Benchers of the Inns of Court that the exclusion of Indians as a class is regrettable, and the commanding officer has stated publicly that there is a War office memorandum which prohibits the enrolment of Native Indians in English Volunteer corps; whether there is any foundation for the statement of the commanding officer as to the order of the War office; and whether a correspondence has taken place between the Benchers of Gray's Inn and the commanding officer of the regiment, in which they state that the grounds on which Mr. Mullick has been declared ineligible are erroneous.

Mr. Brodrick said the admission of any subject of her Majesty toa Volunteer corps rests solely with the commanding officer. In Mr. Mullick's case it is understood that the commanding officer did not accept his nomination. There are natives of India serving in Volunteer corps, and there is no War Office document prohibiting their enrolment. Owing to a misapprehension caused by some unofficial correspondence, the commanding officer of the Inns of Court Volunteers was led to believe that natives of India could not be enrolled, but this has been corrected. It is understood that there has been some correspondence between the commanding officer and the Benchers; but the officer commanding is the only authority as to persons to be enrolled in Volunteer Corps who can be recognised.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In answer to Mr. Arther O'Connor, Lord George Hamilton said: The State and Guaranteed railways of India have been worked, during the ten years 1887-97, at an average profit of 5 1-4 per cent.; but, owing to the fall in exchange, a total net loss of 7,781,914 rx. on the State and 3,679,557 rx. on the Guaranteed lines has accrued within that period. The net loss in 1896-97 was estimated at 2,274,300 rx; the revised estimate was 2,810,200 rx., but according to the latest information in my possession, it is likely to be 2,963,800 rx. The amount of capital expenditure sanctioned for each of the three years 1893-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99 is 10,174,700 rx., 10,130,000 rx., and 9,360,000 rx. respectively; and the amount payable by way of interest in each of those years may be estimated at 153,000 rx., 457,000 rx., and 750,000 rx., against which must be set the profits to be received from such portions of the new lines as may be opened within those years. The only two contracts with guaranteed companies which in 1895-96 involved a net loss to the State are those with the Great Indian Peninsular and the Madras Railway Companies. They terminate on June 30, 1900, and Dec. 31, 1907, respectively.

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AT CEYLON.

Mr. Davitt asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether appeals for the remission of their sentences of ex le have lately been received from some of the Egyptian political prisoners at present detained at Ceylon; and, if so, whether there is any objection to having copies of these appeals laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Curzon said: The Governor of Ceylon has forwarded memorials from certain of the Egyptian exiles in that island to the Queen and to Lord Salisbury praying for the exercise of her Majesty's influence towards obtaining for them permission to leave Ceylon and to take up their abode in Cyprus. There would be no objection to laying copies of these papers on the table if it were so desired. But the matter is one primarily for the consideration of the Egyptian Ministry, who are reported by Lord Cromer to be much averse to granting the application.

Mr. Dillon desired to ask, in connection with this question, whether Lord Cromer was not in a position to decide the Egyptian Ministry in one way or the other in this as in all other matters.

Mr. Curzon: No, sir. That is not at all a correct description of the attitude or position of Lord Cromer. He reports to us the views of the Egyptian Ministry in the matter, which I have already stated to the House.

Mr. Davitt asked If he understood that papers were to be laid on the table.

Mr. Curzon: If it is the desire of hon. members they shall be laid.

Mr. Davitt: There is such a desire, and I trust they will be forthcoming.

Mr. Curzon: They shall be.

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked whether, in laying on the table the papers promised, the right hon. gentleman would also lay such papers as would show in virtue of what authority and under what law, international or municipal, these prisoners are detained?

Mr. Curzon: No, sir; it is quite unnecessary.

Mr. Bowles: Can the right hon. gentleman say now by what authority they are detained?

The question was not answered.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

On Tuesday, June 29, Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary for War whether free kits had been issued to the soldiers who behaved so well on board the Warren Hastings, but who lost their kits and all their other belongings.

Mr. Brodrick: Yes, sir; free kits have been issued, and compensation given for private property lost. A special allowance of 1,000l. has been distributed in this way.

THE OUTRAGES AT POONA.

On Thursday, July 1.—Mr. Heath asked the Secretary for India whether, in consequence of the murderous outrage at Poona made on Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, the Indian Government would consider the desirability of adopting effectual means to prevent the inculcation of sedition through the Press.

Mr. MacNeill said that before that question was answered he wished to direct attention to its wording. In the first place the question assumed as a matter of fact that sedition had been inculcated through the Indian native Press. That was an argumentative and hypothetical expression, and there was not a particle of evidence offered to support the statement. Moreover, sedition was a matter of opinion. (Laughter.) He was perfectly serious in making that observation. The question of sedition could only be determined as an issue of fact, which when answered became an issue of law. What was or what was not sedition could never be discovered until the matter was subjected to some judicial investigation. He therefore objected to the question, as it appeared upon the paper, being put to a Minister. It was the most vicious question in a Parliamentary sense, reflecting upon a whole class of the Press, that had ever been presented to the House of Commons.

The Speaker: The statement as to there having been a murderous outrage at Poona is a statement of fact, which, if I recollect aright, has already been quoted in this House by a Minister of the Crown. As regards the latter part of the question, I see nothing irregular in it. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton: The police are now inquiring into the causes and circumstances of the outrage which has been recently committed at Poona. But the habitual dissemination of false intelligence and of appeals to religious animosities by a portion of the vernacular Press is a matter which has for some years past received the careful attention of the Indian Government; and if the result of the present inquiry is to show that this outrage was prompted by articles of this character, the question of taking measures to prevent the encouragement of crime through the Press will undoubtedly be taken into consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mac Neill: Would the inquiry be public?

Lord G. Hamilton: If the hon. gentleman thinks that a public inquiry into a murder conspiracy of this kind would facilitate the ends of justice he stands alone in that opinion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Davitt: That is a speech.

Mr. MacNeill: I am quite content to stand alone.

Sir W. Wedderburn: Is it not the case that under the penal code stringent punishment is provided for these incitements to crime?

The Speaker: Order, order. That is really arguing the question. The noble lord has simply stated that there will be an inquiry into the matter, and that does not justify the hon. member in arguing the question that there are other means which would make it unnecessary to hold such an inquiry.

Sir W. Wedderburn: May I explain——

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. gentlemen is putting a question which is clearly out of order.

THE POONA PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received copies of a joint Hindoo and Mahomedan memorial, dated May 10, 1897, regarding the Poona-plague administration, addressed to the Governor of Bombay by upwards of 2,000 leading citizens of Poona, and presented on their behalf by the principal Mahomedan and Hindoo associations of the Deccan, giving specific instances of oppression and insult inflicted upon their families and religion, and declaring that a reign of terror had existed for the past eight weeks; whether he would state what reply was given to the petition, and what was made to test the truth of these allegations; and whether he would lay a copy of the petition and of the reply upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: I had not seen a copy of the memorial to which the hon. member refers until I received one to-day from him. The measures taken at Poona prevent the spread of the plague, which have been attended by a very remarkable amount of success, the deaths from plague having fallen from 177 per week to seven per week within the last two months, have been made the subjes of much misrepresentation and exaggeration in a portion of the vernacular Press. At present I can express no opinion as to the contents of the memorial, nor have I seen a copy of the Governor of Bombay's reply; but I am confident that he has been and is most careful to confine the action of the authorities to what is absolutely necessary for checking the plague and to show all possible consideration to the religious opinions and customs of the inhabitants. I can say nothing with regard to laying papers on the table until I receive an official report on the subject from India.

Mr. Whittaker, on behalf of Mr. Herbert Roberts, asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the bitter complaints which had appeared in the vernacular newspapers of Poona and the Deccan generally with regard to the methods pursued by the authorities in dealing with the plague; whether he was aware that no such complaints had been made with respect to the administration in Bombay, and if it was the case that the work of dealing with the plague at Bombay had been surrounded with more difficulty than at Poona; whether he was able to lay papers upon the table of the House with regard to the serious outrages reported from Poona; and whether he would order that a public and impartial inquiry should be held to investigate the administration with regard to the plague at Poona.

Lord Hamilton: I am aware that, although the measures for checking the spread of the plague have been conducted on the same system at Poona and at Bombay, the unfavourable comments of the vernacular Press have been mainly confined to the newspapers of Poona and the Deccan. In view of the tone which had been previously adopted by those newspapers, this contrast does not afford matter for surprise. The recent outrages are now being inquired into by the police, and any publication of papers might tend to defeat the ends of justice. I have no reason to think, as at present advised, that any inquiry into the administration of Poona during the plague is necessary or desirable.

THE INDIAN FAMINE MORTALITY RECORD.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a statement in the *Pioneer* of March 14 last that the Government of India had issued a circular to the officers whose duty it was to report the deaths from famine directing them not to report any deaths as due to starvation except in cases where it could be clearly established that the victims had no food for several days; and whether any means had been taken to prevent the trustworthiness of the record of famine mortality from being vitiated by this order.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware of the statements in a letter published in the *Pioneer* to which the hon. member refers. I have seen no circular of the Government of India which would justify them, but I know that that Government have had reason to believe that deaths are frequently reported as due to starvation when they are really due to other causes, and that they have issued orders to prevent the famine statistics from being vitiated by inaccuracies of this kind.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—East India (Expenditure).—To call attention to the great loss and suffering caused to India by plague, famine, and earthquake, and to the desirability of the Home Government endeavouring to mitigate that distress by making a grant to the Indian Government for additional relief to the sufferers; and also to the need of more effective representation of Indian opinion in the government of the country, so that greater economy may be practised in military expenditure and more attention paid to internal reforms, especially in the direction of larger irrigation works and more extended elementary education.—An early day.

Colonel Long.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What steps the Government are taking with regard to the state of feeling among Natives in India, as shown by late events, more particularly by the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst.—Friday, July 2.

Colonel Long.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government proposes to recognise in any special manner the services rendered by Mr. Rand and those associated with him in the Poona plague operations.—Friday, July 2.

Mr. Thomas Bayley.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had brought to his notice the memorandum by Mr. J. H. Sleigh, manager of the Bank of Bombay, showing the large economy that would be secured by substituting a sterling loan here instead of, as proposed by the Government officials, a rupee loan of four crores in India.—Friday, July 2.

Mr. Gibson Bowles.—Members of the House of Commons in receipt of public money (Revenue of India),—Return showing the names of present members of the House of Commons who are in receipt of public money from the Revenue of India, whether in the form of salary, pay, pension, or allowance of any kind, or who have received commutation in respect thereof, under the Commutation Acts; the amount they receive or have commuted, with the amount of the commutation money; and the name of the office or nature of the service for which the money is or has been paid (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 197, of Session 1897).—Monday, July 5.

Sir James Fergusson has given notice to ask the President of the Board of Trade: Whether for many years her Majesty's Government have contemplated the erection of a light at the east end of the Gulf of Aden—namely, either on the island of Socotra, or on Cape Gardafui; whether the light vessels surrendered by Egypt under her commercial treaty with the country were to be applied in part to the erection of such light; whether, since the matter is under the control of the Aden Political Agency, we have the means of securing the lighthouse from attack by the natives; and, whether, seeing that a disastrous wreck has been added to the many which have taken place in past times in the same locality, her Majesty's Government will take early measures to establish such lighthouse.

LORD WOLSELEY AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE Commander-in-Chief made his half yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on June 30. Three sides of a square having been formed, Gen. Sir C. J. East presented his report, which was very satisfactory, except as regards the gymnastics, these having been of a lower standard than usual. He recommended Under-Officer Darrell for the sword of honour, and specially mentioned Under-Officer Freeland and Corporals Kitchen and Hay.

Lord Wolseley, in addressing the cadets, first alluded to Gen. Sir C. J. East's remarks with respect to the physical deficiency. That was a serious matter, and he regretted extremely to have to draw attention to it. He hoped it would be the last time he would have to speak of it. The Governor, he said, had recommended that in future a certain proportion of marks should be given for riding and gymnastics, and that this should be compulsory. That recommendation would be seriously considered. One hundred and twenty of them were leaving the College that day, and they would, in a very short time, be commissioned in various regiments of Her Majesty's Army. He hoped that in going away from the college where they had been instructed in military science and military arts they would not imagine that their education had come to an end, but rather that what they had learnt there was the beginning of it. Practically their education began from the time they joined their regiments. A great number of them were, no doubt, very young, and if they rose in the Army. He sincerely hoped they would do so, and make names for themselves in the profession they had chosen. In order to do so they must pay great attention to regimental work, which was sometimes a little irksome. It was in small details that the most careful attention was required, as it was upon these that often depended the making of the discipline of which they were so proud in the Army. When they joined the Army they would be associated with the rank and file, who would, in future, be their companions. He could say from his own experience that they were a sympathetic body of men to work with. They must make friends of them, and if they wished to rise in their profession they must earn the respect and esteem of those men whom they would have the privilege to command. If they did so they would find that the men would follow them wherever they led them, and in whatever difficult circumstances they might find themselves placed those men would stand by them. In conclusion, he wished the 120 cadets who were leaving the college every success. He would like to remind them of the fact that this was Jubilee year. It was something for them to remember in after years that it was in this auspicious year that they joined the Army, and he hoped it would be an incentive to them to work harder for success in that honourable profession.

The Commander-in-Chief then handed the sword of honour to Under-Officer Darrell. He next inspected the plans and drawing and saw the cadets go through physical drill. The riding school and gymnasium was afterwards visited, and there the classes went through various exercises.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet brush, forms a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF WARSHIPS.

GRANDEST NAVAL SPECTACLE ON RECORD.

A SPECIAL correspondent writes:—It seemed almost impossible a week ago that any finer sight could be presented to the gaze of the patriotic Briton than the Jubilee Procession. That procession was a little object lesson in the variety of the fighting resources which many lands throughout the world provide for the defence of hearth Queen, and Empire. On Saturday, July 10, however, it was the proud privilege of many thousands afloat and ashore—including a goodly number of Pressmen, for whom the Admiralty provided generous accommodation on board the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's Dunera—to witness a much more impressive spectacle. Not until we had seen the grandest fleet ever called together in history for any purpose could we realise in its fulness what it would have meant to the Colonial forces to have been "out of it" on this memorable day. As the Jubilee procession was a sort of microcosm of Imperial Federation, affording the spectator an idea of the manner in which the Crown has become a rallying centre for our common citizenship, so the display at Spithead afforded an opportunity to all of understanding on what the Empire depends for its permanency. Indians and Colonists came to see, to admire, and to cheer; and to be seen, to be admired, and to be cheered. From East, from South, from West, they came to us to demonstrate their loyalty, and it is impossible that they can have gazed upon the twenty-five miles of warships, interminigled as they were at times with great ocean liners—"swift shuttles of an Empire's loom," as Kipling has called them—without reflecting, first, that the Mother Country is almost heedless of her millions in the resolve to be prepared to strike hard in defence of her sons, wherever located; and second, that the land of Drake, of Hawkins, of Raleigh, of Nelson, and a thousand other premier heroes of the deep, is determined still to be mistress of the seas. Here were five five-mile-long lines of vessels belonging to the Royal Navy, and yet the naval strength at home was not drawn upon to its full extent, nor was a single ship or man called from any foreign station to augment the display. Whilst that splendid sight was there for representatives of every country in the world to marvel at, it was an inspiring thought that the Mediterranean, the North American, the China, the Australian, the Indian, the South African and other stations remained intact! One Canadian was heard to exclaim as he caught a view of the almost bewildering and interminable array: "What a Navy! There would have been no Venezuelan or any other cue-tion of late if this review had happened three years ago." The suggestion is exaggerated, but it contains an element of truth.

As on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, the morning broke dull and unpromising, but the Dunera had hardly made her way out into the Solent when the sun asserted itself and the day henceforth was superb. The Admiralty had made excellent arrangements for giving every one the best available idea of the fleet and of the course of events during the day. The first thing to be done was to take up an appointed position until the Prince of Wales, aboard the Queen's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, had passed down the lines. The Colonial troops were mainly aboard the Koh-i-Noor, belonging to the New Palace Steamboat Company. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers were on the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and many of the Colonial officers were with the Press contingent on the Dunera. It was not long before a lusty British cheer proclaimed the fact that we were abreast the Magnificent, entering a lane between the finest and most moder.. specimens of British battleships and cruisers and the representative vessels of foreign Powers sent to take part in the Review. The gathering, indeed, assumed an international character, for in honour of the Queen's Review the spectator was divided between a desire to get a glimpse of the monsters of the ocean on which Britain prides herself to-day and curiosity as to the character and general appearance of the foreign vessels. An idea of the spectacle is difficult to convey in words. The brush of the painter alone could do anything like justice to it. Multi-coloured flags floated from the mast and rigging of the monsters riding at anchor in the lovely green water, which lapped round their sides. And one looked from the flags and the other emblems of peaceful rejoicing to the huge guns—110 tonners some of them—and imagined for a second the other business on which mayhap, in the whirligig of time, these mighty instruments of offence and defence may be engaged. It is impossible to attempt to notice a tithe of the vessels which one commanded the interest and admiration of the sightseer. Among the foreigners two or three were specially noteworthy. There was the snow-white American Brooklyn, remarkable for her queer bulging sides—a novelty in warship construction—and filled with brave fellows who claimed the right to share the Anglo-Saxon's pride in the possession of the premiership of the seas. Then there were the Japanese Fuji and the Siamese Maha Chakkri, both of which were well studied by those aboard the Dunera. The former is a beautiful boat, recently built in England, and the rounds of applause with which she and her crew were received were apparently intended not less for the workmanship to which her graceful lines were due than for the comrades and countrymen of the victors in the late Chino-Japanese war. The Siamese vessel—the Kings flagship—was not perhaps imposing among her present company, but distinguished herself in two ways. She appears to have been the only vessel whose yards were manned as the Victoria and Albert passed, and her band played "God Save the Queen" with—well, to be polite—variations. To some people it was a matter of interest to learn that Siam positively possesses something in the nature of a war vessel. The French representative was strangely marked out from the other visitors by the fact that the British Royal Ensign floated side by side with that of the flag of the Republic.

Time did not hang heavy on our hands. Almost ere we had grasped the *mise-en-scene* presented from the anchorage of the Dunera, the air was rent by the boom of guns. The Prince of Wales was coming, and the Royal salute was being fired. Flashes of flame pierced the smoke which gradually encompassed the ships, followed in a second or so by a report that reminded us chiefly of recent thunderstorms. The salute over, the smoke rolled away, and the Royal yacht was seen proceeding down the lines. Cheers, faint a first, came nearer, until we and our neighbours took them up, and handed them on to others as the Prince passed the sixth of a mile away. By-and-bye our anchor was weighed, and we also made a more extensive inspection of the fleet. We steamed to the east and turned, and for the first time saw the streets, so to speak, formed by stately craft. They seemed indeed long lanes with no turning! We feasted our eyes, and wondered, and cheered ourselves hoarse, as we passed along between two lines of grand vessels, and from what I have learnt since I am quite safe in saying that the Colonial troops on the Koh-i-noor did the same. They cheered till they hadn't a cheer left. The Review was barely over when the fleet disappeared behind a huge cloud, and in an incredibly short space of time we were in the midst of as fine a thunderstorm as the most cataclysmal nature could desire. We, who an hour or so before had listened in admiration and awe to the cannonading controlled by men, were now called upon to watch and listen whilst Nature indulged in a still more moving display. Except that the rain came down in torrents and the lightning flashed around, one might have imagined that the noise above was an echo of the Royal salute itself.

For many thousands the storm brought the gravest discomfort and involved a miserable and abrupt ending to a glorious day. Summer costumes and gay hats were mercilessly soaked, and the only consolation left to their unfortunate owners was that the illuminations would now be impossible. They might get off to their domicile without feeling that they had lost anything. But Nature relented after having made things as unpleasant as she could. The night was fine and delightfully cool, and then eager spectators collected in their thousands along the shore to watch the illuminations. Punctually as nine o'clock the whole fleet was vividly outlined by electric light. The spectator gave repeated yells of delight and would astonished Europe a fairyland. The lights, which ran along the ships and up the rigging and masts and around the funnels, looked for all the world like a golden many-minareted city—a city called into existence by the magic of science in the days of Queen Victoria, and suggestive of the El Dorados conjured up in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Once more, at eleven o'clock, big guns boomed, and the Prince of Wales again reviewed the fleet. At twelve o'clock, with the ending of the day the lights disappeared, the review was a thing of the past, and the spectator went home to dream of it. Unfortunately the Colonial troops were unable to remain for the illuminations, which, in their way, afforded a striking and unique idea of the extent of the fleet assembled at Spithead. At the same time they are not likely soon to forget the experience of Saturday, June 26th, which has been well said, Nelson would flag, the Victory, is to many of those on board of Mecca to which, however, pilgrimages are practically out of the question. On Saturday they had a good sight of the grand, old vessel, but witnessed also such a fleet as must make them feel that though England's aim is "Defence, not Defiance," she is prepared to give up no part of the heritage for which she is so largely indebted to the hero of Trafalgar.

FROM THE CARTHAGE.

After the official programme of the vessels forming the reviewing procession had been issued it was found that her Majesty's yachts Alberta, Osborne, and Elfin were not large enough to conveniently carry the very distinguished assemblage destined for them, and almost at the last moment the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Carthage was substituted, and she followed immediately after the Victoria and Albert in the Prince of Wales' progress through the Fleet. Those on board the Carthage were able to obtain such a view of the heartstirring scene as could hardly be excelled even from the royal yacht itself, and it was my privilege to witness from her deck the review of the most powerful squadron of war vessels that has ever been collected in the historic roadstead of Spithead. When it was discovered that the accommodation of the lesser royal yachts was inadequate for the purpose designed, Major-General Arthur Ellis (First Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), who was in general charge of the arrangements, issued directions late on Wednesday evening for the preparation of the Carthage. The vessel only returned from Bombay on Monday last, and at the time of receipt of the order was coaling and unloading cargo, and in the general state of confusion that such a condition entails. The unloading was immediately discontinued, and the ship taken in hand at once, leaving London early on Friday morning. The greatest credit is due to Captain Nantes and the officers of the ship for the spick and span appearance of the Carthage, and her snowy decks could not have been surpassed by any man-of-war in the Service. It speaks volumes for the splendid organisation of the Peninsular and Oriental Company that at such short notice every detail of catering and accommodation could be undertaken and successfully carried though entirely by the ordinary officials in that great service, and without any undue strain whatsoever. These details are referred to, for incidentally they go to show that England may well be proud of her great steamship line, when it is remembered that this one alone possesses a fleet of 63 powerful ships, most of which might, in emergency, be at the disposal of the country either as auxiliary merchant cruisers or armed transports. All that would be requisite to fit these vessels for active duty would be to place on board them a proportion of quick-firing guns, which if manned by detachments of Royal Marines would leave the ship's company for the efficient working of the ship, and would render these vessels themselves at once a match for the vaunted Volunteer Fleet of Russia. Three other vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Caledonia, Rome, and Paramatta, were also present in various capacities at the great Review, and without the least disorganisation of the regular passenger and cargo services. The sight of those ships, as well as of the Cunarder Campania, and the Majestic, belonging to the White Star Line, impressed observant foreigners with the conviction which we, who see great liners in all our ports, are apt to forget, that, behind the mighty Fleet which keeps our Empire together is a huge reserve of maritime strength in our Mercantile Marine, the ships of which could hold their own by gun power, and could more than do so in steam power.—*Morning Post.*

THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW.

A REPRESENTIVE IMPERIL SPECTACLE.

YET another Imperial Review; writes a correspondent yet another glorious day for a Jubilee function; yet another grand spectacle; yet another object lesson in Imperial unity and Imperial diversity! Such are the reflections uppermost in one's mind after yesterday's Review on Laffan's Plain. The Jubilee procession in London, the Naval Review at Spithead, and the Military Review at Aldershot—those have been the three great features of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Truly wonderful weather marked them all; yesterday was a perfect day for a review, fine yet not intolerably hot. The sun tempered his usually merciless rays, and Laffan's Plain, which is capable of being a mild sort of Sahara on occasions, was far from unpleasant to either troops or spectators. From early morning Aldershot was alive with preparations for a great day. Troops had been poured in, and the Colonial contingent was sent down during the morning, to the infinite interest of the locality. Aldershot is used to soldiery, but not to representatives of Colonial forces, and displayed pleasant curiosity to make the acquaintance of the men o Greater Britain who were to take part in the review.

The day was certain to be a great one. Not only was it connected with the commemoration of the longest reign on record, not only were troops to be there who had never been there before, but Queen was to review them in person. In the course of the afternoon Laffan's Plain assumed a brilliant aspect, Stands—a departure, so far as concerned—fields, such as "Plassey" on the colours of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, but for which there would be no world-wide Empire to maintain today. After the march past, the various forces—not including the Colonial troops, who still played the part of interested spectators—returned by brigades in line of quarter-columns, the Horse Artillery, and Cavalry passed the Queen again at a grand gallop, and then the whole of the infantry advanced in review order. The Royal salute concluded the ceremony, and the troops were free to cheer their Sovereign. And what a cheer it was! Such a roar is seldom heard from men's throats. Officers' horses, which would not move a muscle at the firing of big guns, or at the flash of the sword, plunged and reared as ten thousand "Hurrahs" went up in chorus, and busbies, bonnets, and helmets were waved in air at the bayonet end. The Queen lingered, as one spectator puts it, as though taking a long and loving farewell. It was a touching moment. As the Queen left, her road was lined by the Colonial forces.

The programme reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, from the Duke of Connaught, the General Commanding the Aldershot District, downwards. It was carried out without hitch, and no accidents are reported. A Lancer, one one of the Indian escort who was on a bucking horse, were thrown, but neither was hurt apparently. The review brought to a fitting close the record commemoration of a grand and record reign.

THE OROTAVA SALVAGE CASE.

THE Admiralty Court, on June 29, awarded the Perim Coal Company (Limited) £11,000 for twenty-three days' services rendered by their employes, steamers, tugs, and lighters for the benefit of the Orient liner Orotava when she stranded on a coral reef in the Red Sea in February last while bound from London to Australia with passengers, mails, and cargo. She was ultimately got off the reef, after which she proceeded to Perim for temporary repairs. The total value of the property saived was £134,500.—Mr. Justice Barnes, in making the award, spoke very highly of the services rendered, and said the Orotava ran great risk of being holed on the rocks.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

THE 'FLORA' TELEGRAMS.

THE Committee on July 2 came in at a quarter to two, but Mr. Chamberlain was an absentee, and Miss Shaw went at once into the chair. She admitted at once the substantial accuracy of the decoding of the telegrams. In answer to the Chairman, Miss Shaw also admitted that in her last examination she had absolutely forgotten two of the series—two very important ones:

I.

Inform Chamberlain, December 30, that I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cable like he sent to High Commissioner in South Africa. To-day the crux is, I will win and South Africa will belong to England.

C. J. RHODES.

II.

Unless you can make Chamberlain instruct the High Commissioner to proceed at once to Johannesburg the whole position is lost. High Commissioner would receive splendid reception, and still turn position to England's advantage, but must be instructed by cable immediately. The instructions must be specific, as he is weak and will take no responsibility.

C. J. RHODES.
J. A. STEVENS.

TEXT OF THE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams were produced by Mr. J. D. Pender in accordance with the Order of the Committee dated 1st June 1897, and have been de-coded by the Clerk of the Committee:—

No. 73.

To Veldschoen (Mr. Cecil Rhodes), Cape Town, 10th December 1895.

Can you advise when will you commence the plans we wish to send at earliest opportunity sealed instructions representative of the London Times European capitals; it is most important using their influence in your favour.

FLORA SHAW.

No. 104.

To Veldschoen, Cape Town, 12th December, 1895.

Delay dangerous sympathy now complete but will depend very much upon action before European Powers given time (to) enter a protest which as European situation considered serious might paralyse Government; general feeling in the Stock Market very suspicious.

FLORA SHAW.

No. 105.

To Weldschoen, Cape Town, 17th December, 1895.

Held an interview with Secretary Transvaal, left here on Saturday for Hague Berlin Paris, fearing negotiation with these parties. Chamberlain sound in case of interference European Powers but have special reason to believe wishes you must do it immediately.

FLORA SHAW.

No. 402.

To Telamones (Miss Shaw), London. Cape Town, 20th December, 1895.

Thanks. Are doing our best, but these things take time. Do not alarm Pretoria from London.

R. HARRIS.

No. 941.

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 27th December, 1895.

Everything is postponed until after 6th January. We are ready, but divisions at Johannesburg.

R. HARRIS.

No. 1503.

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 30th December, 1895.

Strictly confidential. Dr. Jameson moved to assist English in Johannesburg because he received strong letter begging Dr. Jameson to come signed by leading inhabitants. This letter will be telegraphed you verbatim to-morrow. Meantime do not refer to it in Press. We are confident of success. Johannesburg united and strong on our side. Dissensions [they] have been stop [ped] except two or three Germans.

R. HARRIS.

No. 1555.

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 30th December 1895.

Inform Chamberlain that I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send cable like he sent to High Commissioner in South Africa. To-day the crux is, I will win and South Africa will belong to England.

C. J. RHODES.
(Signature of sender)
F. R. HARRIS, for C. J. RHODES, Premier.

No. 1557.

To Telamones, London. Capetown, 30th December, 1895.

Following letter was received by Dr. Jameson before he decided to go, but you must not use letter for Press until we cable authority, it is signed by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg.

R. HARRIS.

[Here follows in un-coded form letter printed in the "Times." 1st January, 1895. *See* Cape Committee Blue Book, page LIII of Appendix A.]

(Signature of sender)
F. R. HARRIS, for C. J. Rhodes, Premier.

No. 1887.

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 31st December, 1895.

Unless you can make Chamberlain instruct the High Commissioner to proceed at once to Johannesburg the whole position is lost. High Commissioner would receive splendid reception and still turn position to England advantage but must be instructed by cable immediately. The instructions must be specific as he is weak and will take no responsibility.

C. J. RHODES.
(Signature of sender) J. A. STEVENS.

No. 1687.

(Not in coded form.)

To Telamones, London. Cape Town, 31st December, 1895.

You can publish letter.

(Signature of sender) E. SECCULL, for Secretary.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

THE following gentlemen were called to the Bar on June 30:—Lincoln's Inn: S. Jahandar Meerza, of the Calcutta University and Murshidabad; Jotindra Nath Dutt, of Calcutta University; Kunwar Chedi Singh Varma, B. A., Allahabad University; Kumud Nath Chaudhuri, Calcutta University; Lee Ah Yain; Francisco Antonio Xavier Dos Santos, Madras University; Gobind Ram, Punjab University; Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Bhuban Mohan Chatterjee, Calcutta University; Mohammed Hayat Khan, London University; Nagendra Chandra Mitra, Cambridge University. Gray's Inn: Isaac Petrus Van Heerden, of the Victoria College, Cape University. Inner Temple: Bihari Lal Rai; and Harishchundra Dutt, Middle Temple; Aubrey Percival Penneil, M. A., Oxon., law prize Indian Civil Service, first class in jurisprudence; James Edwards Nicholls, Civil Servant, British South Africa Company; Devchand Uttamchand Parekh, B. A., Cantab., honours moral sciences tripos; Khuaja Mohammed Gholam Sadiq, B. A., LL. B., Christ's College, Cambridge; Hashmatri Alumal Bhojvani, M. R. A. S., F.I. Inst., Bombay University; Azeezur Rahman Khan, M. A., Calcutta University, LL. B., Allahabad University; Sheikh Mohammad Umar, B. A., of the Punjab University; Sheikh Mohammed Nasib; the Hon. James Weston Leonard, Her Majesty's Counsel and late Attorney-General, Cape of Good Hope, LL. B., University Cape of Good Hope.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE SOLDIERS.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, &c., was held, on June 28, at the R.U.S.I., General Sir John Adye presided. The report showed that during the past twelve months the committee had been successful in obtaining situations of various kinds for 4916 men, who, on completion of their Army service, had returned to civil life; the numbers being 631 in excess of those of the previous year. The association had now 81 branches established in various places in the United Kingdom, in addition to the chief office in London. It was working in accord with the authorities at the War Office, from whom it received considerable financial support, as well as assistance in the work of the local branches. During the past year the Secretary of State had doubled the annual grant, which now amounted to £500. Of the 13,941 men transferred to the Reserve on completion of their Army service during the past year 9151 were registered by the association. The chairman congratulated the members of the association on the satisfactory nature of the report. It had been, he said, a record year, inasmuch as they had obtained a larger number of situations for Reserve men during the past twelve months than in any previous year of the association's history. A gratifying feature was that large and increasing numbers of the men, on return to civil life, were becoming able to obtain situations for themselves. Another encouraging fact was that the Government appeared to be devoting greater attention to the subject of the employment of Reserve soldiers, some 1200 of whom had, during the past twelve months, been given employment at Government departments, independently of the association.—The Mayor of Gravesend moved the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried.

IN a Swiss consular report from which we lately quoted the old complaint is made about price lists. Those which find their way to Switzerland are neither drawn up in the vernacular nor converted into metric weights and measures, and the prices are given in sterling without the equivalent value in the currency of Switzerland. The Swiss resent also the want of confidence of the British manufacturer in requiring prepayment of goods to be dispatched to Switzerland.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. ADEN.

LOSS OF 78 LIVES.

THE Home papers give the following account of the disaster. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Aden was wrecked on the morning of June 9 on the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, and there has been lamentable loss of life. The captain, various officers, and many of the crew were swept overboard and drowned. There appears to have been 34 passengers on board, and of these no fewer than 25 are reported to be missing, or to have been drowned. Of those described as missing, is stated that they left the steamer on the day after she struck, and there is little hope of their safety on account of bad weather. The total of the missing and the drowned appears to be 78, made up as follows:—25 passengers, 20 of the European crew, including all the officers, and 33 of the coloured crew. Among the saved are 9 passengers and 3 of the European crew.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

A telegram dispatched from Aden on June 29 for the "Daily Record," in describing the scene after the

a Chinese river two months ago, and Mrs. Collins was bringing her three children home. The Mrs. Smyth mentioned was a Miss Stanley, and wife of Dr. Smyth, medical missionary at Ningpo. Miss Lloyd and Miss Weller, who were swept off the boat, belonged to the Church of England Zenana Society.

The Church of England Zenana Society states that Miss Lloyd went out to China in 1892, her station being at Hing Hwn. She was coming home about a year before her time on sick leave. Miss Weller went out in 1890, and her station was at Ku-chang.

Mrs. Robertson, sister-in-law of Mr. Chisholm Robertson (who is among the missing passengers), is the wife of Mr. Robertson, mining manager at Labua, Borneo, and daughter of Mrs. M'Guire, of Rosslipark. She was returning with her three children to visit her mother, after being out with her husband for two years, and it was her intention to leave the children in this country to be educated. Mrs. Suttie, who, along with her infant, is also among the missing is a native of the Glasgow district. She was returning from Labua to visit her relatives, who reside at Jordanhill, near Partick, and had been out for four years. Her husband is engaged in the mining industry.

Dr. C. E. M. Lewis, surgeon of the Aden, who is reported drowned with other officers, is the son of the Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Ford, near Shrewsbury. He is quite young in the profession, and before joining the P. and O. service was assistant surgeon at the Salop Infirmary.

A painful sensation was caused in Wishaw by the news that Mr. and Mrs James Marshall Strain and their two children had been lost in the Aden disaster. Mr. Strain had been in China for five years as principal analytical chemist in the Imperial Arsenal at Tientsin, and was twenty-six years of age. He received his early training in the laboratory of the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company's Works at Wishaw, and for about four years before his departure for China was analytical chemist at Clydebridge Steel Works, near Glasgow. His three years engagement at Tientsin had been extended twice for a year each time, and the full term of years having expired, he was returning home with his wife and children. The family experienced in some measure the troubles of the recent war between China and Japan, it having been necessary for them to remove for a time to the British settlement near Tientsin. Mr. Strain was the second son of Mr. William Strain, grocer and wine merchant, Wishaw. He went out to China unmarried, and his bride joined him there. They were married on her arrival at Hong-Kong. Mrs. Strain, who was a year or two younger than her husband, was the second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Bell, of Westerhouse, Carluke, and of Mrs. Bell, Greenfield House, Wishaw. The children of the young couple were Jean, aged two years, and William, an infant of three months. Mr. and Mrs. Strain intended to return home by the German mail line, but when they applied for berths none could be had, and, unfortunately for them, the next boat was the Aden. Letters they had sent from Hong-Kong and Colombo were received by their friends in Wishaw, so that no doubt was entertained of their being on board the ill-fated vessel.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Lord Mayor has received the following communication from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Indian Famine :—

India Office, Whitehall, June 30, 1897.—My Lord Mayor,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copies of a pamphlet recently printed in India—being notes on a tour by Mr. H. E. M. James, the vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund,—which gives some account of the way in which the charitable funds recently contributed under your auspices are being expended for the relief of the sufferers from famine. Lord George Hamilton shares the belief expressed to Mr. James by many of his colleagues—both Indian and European—that the fund is doing a most charitable and munificent work, and that the people of India are sincerely grateful to their sympathetic fellow-subjects in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, your lordship's most obedient servant, Horace Walpole.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

A Blue-book, No. III., has just been issued, giving papers regarding the famine and the relief operations in India during the years 1896-97. This contains telegrams, from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy from March 20 to May 15, 1897, and reports and correspondence from the various districts. The reports in most cases deal with the position of affairs up to the middle of March last.

The last despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy is dated May 20, 1897. This states that "The result of the spring harvest, over India is now approximately known. The rain from November to February has been unusually favourable to the spring crops. In the Punjab a good harvest has been realised or is expected over 85 per cent. of the usual wheat area; the spring grains form a much large part of the food-supply for the common people than in other provinces; the relief numbers have fallen; and any fear of famine for the greater part of the Punjab has practically passed away, though prices are still high and some relief may continue to be needed until August next. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh a fair spring harvest has been obtained over two-thirds of the normal area devoted to that crop with the result that prices have remained steady or have fallen, that the food-supply has nowhere failed and that the numbers receiving relief were on April 15 32 per cent. less than they were on March 5, though subsequent telegrams have shown that the numbers on relief had again risen to 1,316,000 by the middle of May. It appears to be uncertain how far into the autumn relief operations on a large scale may continue to be required; but it is quite clear that relief administration was begun in good time and has been wisely and carefully conducted in those provinces. Even if relief should be required until October in the unfortunate districts of Bundelkund, there is ground for hoping that in the remainder of these provinces the people will be in good condition and good heart for returning quickly to their usual occupations when the monsoon shall have favourably begun. . . . The contributions to the Mansion House Fund and other public funds raised for the succour of sufferers from the present famine in India, exclusive of gifts in kind, appear to have reached a total of about 142 lakhs of rupees (£887,000) by the middle of May, and the Central Relief Committee report that the local committees in the several provinces ask for grants aggregating 130 lakhs. A ready 50 lakhs have been distributed to the provincial committees in British India and in native States who are devoting the money to supplying clothing and small comforts to sufferers and to giving doles to the respectable poor. Voluntary associations and workers are helping to husband these resources, to prevent abuse, and to make the money do as much good as possible. Arrangements are being made to distribute the remaining funds at the proper seasons as to enable the poorer cultivators to buy seed-corn and cattle, and thus to recover their position. The splendid liberality shown by the United Kingdom, Canada and other British Colonies, and also by many charitable people in foreign countries will be greatly appreciated in India, and I am confident that these funds, which have been contributed by all classes, will be administered as a sacred trust by all committees and individuals engaged in their distribution.

DELAGOA BAY.

HAS DR. LEYDS OUTWITTED MR. CHAMBERLAIN?

The *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent sends an alarmist telegram as to a "Boer-German plot," it being asserted that since his arrival in Europe Dr. Leyds has arranged "what promises to be an extraordinary diplomatic and financial success, unless England interposes at once." Of course, the *Mail* is always suspicious where the Boers are concerned, but the message is so positive in its statements that it calls for serious attention.

The message opens with the report that the shares of the Portuguese Chartered Company, which controls all the region on the east coast of South Africa from the Zambesi river down to, but not including, Delagoa Bay, have in a week gone up from 13 to 40 marks.

"Dr. Leyds," the telegram proceeds, "has seen his opportunity, and has formulated the following plan of campaign, with the sanction of the Portuguese Government. A syndicate has been formed in which half the funds has been solely contributed by leading German financial houses, the greater portion of the other half by the Boer Government, through its bank, the Transvaal National Bank. Dr. Leyds has been cunning enough to give the thing the appearance of a French syndicate and to the world the plotters consist of the Banque de Paris, the Ottoman Bank, and the Comptoir d'Escompte. In reality, however, these French houses have only a small share in the syndicate, which is, in fact, a Boer-German affair, thus disguised for political reasons only. With the approval of the Portuguese Government this syndicate has bought up in the market all the shares of the Mozambique Company.

"They are well aware that the Portuguese Government intends to grant a new charter to the Mozambique Company, and that this new charter will include the whole of Delagoa Bay, with its port, Customs, and entire administration. Thus although Delagoa Bay will nominally remain under the Portuguese charter, it will in reality be controlled by a Boer-German group. The syndicate will pay a large sum to Portugal for the new charter.

"England's right to the reversion of Delagoa Bay will now be rendered absolutely valueless, unless instant action is taken."

Is Mr. Chamberlain destined to discover that his charming conversation with Dr. Leyds in London will not count in the game of international intrigue?

The Capetown correspondent of the *Times* asserts that Dr. Leyds has been cabled for by President Kruger to return at once, on the plea of sickness among the Executive, including the President and Vice-President, and in view of matters of great State importance.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The 196th anniversary of the S. P. G. was celebrated on June 25 at St. James's Hall. At the morning meeting the Archbishop of York presided. The Secretary said the progress of the Anglican Church since the Queens accession had been marvellous. In 1837 there were only seven bishoprics owing allegiance to Canterbury, and in the United States there were only sixteen sees; now the seven had grown to ninety-two, and the sixteen to seventy-eight. In India in 1837 there were only two, where now there were ten sees; and the four natives ministering in the Church sixty years ago had increased to 300. In Australia there were now fourteen sees, and in New Zealand the single-handed labours of Marsden had led to a succession of Bishops, Selwyn the chief, and therewere now six dioceses. In 1837 only two or three chaplains were working in South Africa, where now there were nine dioceses. A like record could be made of the efforts of the Church in every part of our Empire, and the society now ministered, through the agency of 766 missionaries, in fifty-five dioceses, where fifty-four languages were spoken.—The President then gave an address, in which he said there were two kinds of missions—missions of discovery and missions of recovery—of which the former was the most interesting, though the need of ministering to our Colonial brethern was at least as great, and in such cases, missions, he feared, were too often missions of recovery. This society never forget the claims of our countrymen abroad, and had laboured to keep the religious torch alight among the Colonists and dwellers in foreign parts of own blood and faith. Fifty years ago he had opportunity of seeing mission work in India, and since then, both in India and elsewhere both in actual work and in improved methods, the progress had been immense. In earlier days the method was in the first instance purely negative and consisted in denunciation of error; but they had now learnt better, and always recognised and welcomed the fragments of truth which the professors of alien faiths in many case held amid a larger mass of error.

India.—The first paper was by the Bishop of Calcutta, on "The Extension of the Episcopate and Church Organisation in India." He said that in 1888 he had read a paper in that hall on a similar subject. In 1814 the whole of the East was under one Bishop, with an archdeacon provided for Australia. There were now ten sees in India, each Bishop having a precisely defined Jurisdiction and an assured income; and there was now no reason why the episcopate should not be increased as the needs from time to time might require. Bishop Wilkinson had raised £4,000 for the endowment of a new see, and recently three cathedrals—at Lahore, Allahbad, and Rangoon—had been built. He had gratefully to acknowledge the debt of India to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the assistance rendered by this society, and the Christian Knowledge Society, and also the civil authorities. In education progress could also be reported, and the despatch of Sir Charles Wood had happily placed education on a denominational basis. But the crying need was a teaching brotherhood in which department their Roman brethern had a great advantage.—The Bishop of Chota Nagpur read a paper on "Missions to the Aborigines of India." The aborigines, he explained, were the predecessors of the predominant nations whom we found in India, and were found mainly in the hills. The religion of these people might be described as, in the main, demonolatry—or the propitiation of evil spirits. Belief in witchcraft was a necessary element, and the witchfinder found a profitable field of labur. It was not accurate to say that the spirit and practice of caste were unknown, and the aborigines had been largely drawn into the lower castes of Hindus. In many respects—truthfulness, for example, and cleanliness—the aborigines were superior to the Hindus. But the sexual standard was low, and excess and drunkenness were not uncommon. It did not believe that the differences between Christian Churches were specially injurious in this field, though they involved a great waste of labur. In the case of the aborigines no social or material loss was involved in conversion to Christianity—indeed, it was rather to their advantage to become Christians. Education was, of course, of the highest importance, and Trinity College, Dublin, had rendered invaluable aid in this respect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (6th July), with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Meduss, 1,712 tons, Captain F Austrovich, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Trieste (29th June) via Karachi, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The s s Albion, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Hangkong (30th Jun), with a cargo of timber, and Mrs McClure as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E G Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Lubbock, Mrs R M Jones, and two children, Mr and Mrs D H Jogina and one infant, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,089 tons, Captain F N Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (25th June), with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kobe—Major Taylor. From Hongkong—Mr J Michael. From Singapore—Mr A N Khanwala, Mr and Mrs Esmailjee and infant, Mr E A Hasselwala, Mr Abdool Hosein, Mrs Binah and infant, and Mr Joseph. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Gutter, Mr Rajhooy, and Mr Pamoolet. From different ports—15 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 17.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Lalpoora		2-1	Fenwick	Calcutta	M M & Co
C	King Arthur		1040	O'Neill		W & P S N Co
D	Henry Balcow		439	Jourdain		W T & S
E	Guyana		270	Snow	Karachi	20-7 F F & Co
G	Courtfield		761	Tatton	Natal	Do.
H	& J H M S Magdala		3310	Fleet		Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim		7760			Do.
K	Kt Commander		2731	Durant	Liverpool	K N & Co
L	Saharanat		331	C swan		the rd. Co
Q	Clydesdale		2293	Sharp	Dunkirk	2-7 W & A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroe	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armonia	218	Shanklin	Liverpool	17	W A G & Co
3	Singapore	3432	Pezzarello	Genoa	0-7	F & S N Co
6	Bombay	2018	Weston	China		P & O Co
9	Stolzenfels	1793	Pankow	Hamburg		G & Co
12	Peninsular	3347	Waller	London	2-7	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M & Co
15	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sitamani	1141	tons gross	Hopper & Co
Savitri	237	Do.	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 5m. 11·9? of Greenwich mean time.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Britannia	Parfitt	London, June 23.
	Albion	Ritchie	Hongkong, June 30.
	Medina	Andrevon	Trieste via Karachi.
	Jupiter	Vasey	Calcutta, July 4.
18	Rosetta	Tillard	Shanghai, June 26.
	Dwarka	Tice	Karachi, July 16.

DEPARTURES

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dumra	Russell	Karachi.
	H. M. S. Brisk	Rich	Colombo.

The following vessels entered for Dueling on Saturday last:—Steamer Medina, for China, &c.

" Kola, for Karachi.

The Calcutta port authorities have completed their preliminary inquiry into the wreck of the Overdale, and have sent their report to the Government. A marine court of inquiry will be held in due course. The wreck of the Overdale was blown up on Thursday afternoon, and the channel is now clear for navigation.

Messrs. A. Constable and Co. will shortly publish a work of considerable interest dealing with "The Siege of Delhi in the Indian Mutiny." The author, Colonel H. M. Vibart, endeavours in this work to show that the fall of Delhi was principally due to Colonel Richard Baird-Smith. In all the mass of Mutiny literature Colonel Baird-Smith's great services have been but scantily recognised, and it is Colonel Vibart's wish to place before the public the true positions of the various actors on the scene, and to obtain for Colonel Baird-Smith the honour which is justly his due.

The following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. John Alexander Beith, £85,898; Mr. Louis Paxhal Casella, £16,401; Mary Childe, £11,416; Mr. George Miller Cunningham, £94,632; Mr. George James Findlay, £49,935; Mary Charlotte, Lady Foley, £30,148; Mr. Edmund Hanshar Hardwick, £21,903; Major John Richard Ramsbottom Isherwood, £32,652; Mr. William George Lemoe, £12,560; Mr. James O'Connor, £121,090; Colonel Charges William Paulet, £66,295; Eustratios Emanuel Petrocochino, £58,151; Mr. Solomon van Praagh, £7,544; Mr. William Vokins, £88,749; Mr. Charles Joseph Wade, £1,860.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Britania, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from London, experienced moderate monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Medusa, Captain T. Andrewich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste via Karachi, met with fine weather. The s. s. Albeion, Captain W. Ritchie, which came in harbour on same day had moderate monsoon throughout. The P. and O.Co's s. s. Rosetta, Commander F. N. Tillard, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, experienced very light monsoon and little swell up to Mangalore with fine weather, from thence to arrival more wind and sea with squally weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a sami-shed with open sides and a thatched or tarpaulin roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperatures in shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temperatures in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·493	SE	2	95·8	82·1	56	...	2·41	—3·01
Sirsa	29·495	Calm	0	92·8	70·1	72	...	1·92	—2·71
Delhi	29·540	E	3	94·2	76·9	39	0·28	6·5	—2·6
Agra	29·47	NE	3	87·0	76·0	81	2·55	9·38	+0·9
Cawnpore	29·450	E	6	88·3	73·6	91	0·22	4·76	
Allahabad	29·47	ESE	7	84·1	72·8	83	0·45	4·97	—3·58
Jhansi	29·470	NW	4	91·0	70·7	96	0·45	3·15	—2·26
Jubbulpore	29·478	SE	6	101·4	67·3	74	...	1·39	+0·43
Kamptee	29·263	W	15	90·8	80·5	77	...	3·71	+ ·13
Joypore	29·516	WNW	3	91·4	76·9	84	...	3·9	—3·41
Ajmere	29·553	W	10	84·1	77·1	94	0·01	5·78	—3·08
Deesa	29·566	WNW	13	93·3	79·0	87	...	5·79	— ·01
Ahmedabad	29·609	SW	4	91·2	79·1	83	0·01	8·21	...
Bhuj	29·632	WNW	22	89·9	78·4	74	...	3·46	+ 2·28
Rajkot	29·61	W	18	86·9	77·8	83	0·03	3·98	—3·74
Sholapur	29·627	WSW	12	96·8	70·8	73	...	3·46	...
Vengurla	29·62	W	19	85·6	81·5	85	...	0·66	...
Vizianagram	29·517	WSW	7	89·8	76·6	85	...	6·93	—2·51
Indore	29·602	W	10	81·8	74·6	86	0·03	5·1	—3·70
Sangor	29·509	WSW	6	87·1	72·8	93	2·57	13·67	—1·20
Jubbulpore	29·501	WSW	8	89·8	73·6	89	0·08	12·01	—7·72
Hoshangabad	29·552	Calm	7	84·3	74·1	9	0·15	10·43	—6·84
Khandwa	29·569	NW	14	87·	76·6	76	...	4·99	—6·02
Nagpur	29·534	SSW	15	79·7	74·1	92	0·17	7·21	—9·34
Akola	29·576	WSW	16	87·2	73·1	91	0·72	13·41	—6·72
Amraoti	29·628	WSW	13	89·1	72·8	93	0·01	6·69	—6·91
Akola	29·635	WSW	12	89·6	74·2	85	0·01	8·28	—8·40
Surat	29·629	W	10	91·	79·6	61	...	7·76	—13·21
Malegaon	29·62	WSW	11	89·4	74·6	67	...	5·73	—2·57
Dhulia	29·710	WNW	10	91·9	73·6	59	4·68	30·58	—4·21
Poona	29·741	SW	5	79·1	69·9	94	0·50	6·52	—2·75
Ahmednagar	29·67	WSW	19	87·	71·4	75	...	2·16	...
Aurangabad	29·674	W	9	85·7	70·2	90	0·01	3·77	...
Sholapur	29·718	WSW	8	85·7	73·5	60	...	2·8	—4·54
Bidnagiri	29·736	WSW	8	84·4	72·9	89	4·32	43·96	—9·61
Kaladgi	29·766	WSW	10	87·7	69·8	75	0·25	15·2	—5·4
Gokak	29·8	W	11	85·0	69·4	83	0·05	40·40	...
Karwar	29·811	WSW	6	84·2	80·0	70	0·25	92·69	+1·16
Mangalore	29·838	ESE	1	81·8	74·4	90	1·26	73·5	+19·19
Cannanore	29·85	NNW	3	83·2	74·3	92	0·15	74·5	+14·70
Cochin	29·89	NE	1	86·7	74·1	89	0·15	55·69	+14·70
Bangalore	29·823	SW	13	85·7	67·3	85	...	2·13	—3·26
Secunderabad	29·799	WSW	15	88·	71·8	68	0·11	2·35	—6·39
Masulipatam	29·863	WNW	8	89·1	77·1	81	0·15	2·98	—5·81
Bellary	29·756	WNW	11	93·	77·5	52	...	2·65	—0·48
Cuddapah	29·745	SW	6	97·4	75·9	64	...	2·76	—3·19
Madras	29·74	W	5	94·	79·0	57	0·01	3·5	—0·35
Coimbatore	29·811	SW	5	84·1	74·0	84	...	3·74	+2·67
Trichinopoly	29·772	W	6	97·6	80·8	56	...	2·71	+0·35
Negapatam	29·769	SW	7	93·6	80·4	64	...	...	—3·81
Colombo	29·814	W	10	87·6	81·6	81	...	14·28	+3·14
Aden	29·987	NE	8	93·2	84·8	65	...	...	—0·01

In columns "Wind (Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H. = 4·16 (29·74); G. T. H. = 4·65 (29·31); St. G. H. = 5·05 (61·57); C. P. = 4·68 (30·39).

* Corrected on account of a mistake in total on the 12th.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds in the Central and North-West Provinces are cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the country. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, and at Karachi, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 25 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Rajkot and Neemuch, 18 at Veraval, and 16 at Karachi, Ghadeehi, Amraoti, Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Cochin, and the minimum is in excess at Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (4·18"), Ratnagiri (4·27"), Sangor (2·57"), Hoshangabad (2·40") and Agra (2·35"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·31"), nearly an inch at Jubbulpore, about three quarters of an inch at Nagpur, Bhopal, half an inch at Poona, Akola, Jhansi Raipur, Karwar and Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Delhi, Cawnpore and Belgaum, light showers at Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Madras, Goa, Akola, Amraoti, Indore, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Ajmere. A small depression is shown by the abnormal chart to exist somewhere in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and as the winds are cyclonic, the weather conditions continue to be favourable for more rain in the Central and North-West Provinces. The monsoon is 2-3cls of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and fairly normal between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of rain on the whole of that coast. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states "Barometer 29·920" calm, fine clear weather, and lightning to south-west. The mail steamer Britannia left Aden on the 12th, and reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. light south-easterly and easterly winds and confused swell; thence to longitude 58° E. moderate to strong monsoon, occasionally blowing with a moderate to fresh gale and high sea and swell; to arrival this morning moderate monsoon, cloudy weather, moderate sea and swell, and frequent showers near the coast. The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon which has been increasing in force since the 10th is now steadily decreasing in the centre of the Arabian sea and to-day's observations at 8 a.m. indicate that it is now considerably below its normal. To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·940," light airs from S. S. E., cloudy weather, wind variable, and that season up to date has been more unsettled than usual.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Saturday: The continued depression noticed over North-West Provinces yesterday is now moving very slowly north-westward and the lowest pressure today is close to Cawnpur where the barometer reads considerably below normal. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, Colombo, and Malabar and though the pressure differences are larger than usual, general conditions of pressure are fairly normal. Winds are blowing about the usual monsoon directions with a slight Cyclonic circulation over the Ganjetic plain. The force of the Monsoon is abut normal on both Bay and Bombay coasts. Heat is less than usual except over the southern half of the Peninsula and Western Desert. No rain of importance has fallen in the Punjab, Bombay, Deccan, Gujart, Berar, Sind, Rajputana or Madras, south of Masulipatam, Elsewhere more or less rain has been received of which the heaviest falls are over five inches at Darjeeling, over four inches at Ratnagiri, Bombay and Nowgong, over two inches at Moulmein, Akyab Agra, Hoshangabad, Saugar and over one inch at Jalpaiguri, Benares, Mainpuri, Mangalore, Seoni and Gopalpur. There are faint signs of the commencement of a fresh disturbance off the Burma coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 38	25 09	31 02	25 44
Saturday, July 17th	1 45	2 72	2 34	4 02
Sunday, July 18th			1 1	1 10
Total	31 83	27 81	35 45	31 46
Total fall to July 18th, 1896	43 88	42 88	46 94	44 55
Total fall to July 18th, 1895	36 09	28 91	30 56	27 30

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the rainfall return for the week ending Saturday (9 a.m.) 10th July, 1897.

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	15 23	Ahmedabad	4 26
Panjoo	21 34	Viramgam	2 71
Valtarana	14 9	Wadhwan	1 64
Palghur	16 31	Dabhoe	2 54
Gholwad	4 10	Sevalia	3 34
Daman	5 9	Godhra	6 30
Bulsar	5 16	Patri	1 80
Nausari	3 35	Limkhedi	5 70
Surat	2 89	Dohad	3 4
Kim	4 51	Amargarh	4 21
Broach	6 78	Rutlam	3 33
Baroda	4 97	Nagda	2 85
Mehmadabad	2 21		

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, June 25.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Gen Sir M Dillon, K C B, C S I, to be Col vice Gen A T Heyland, C B, deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieut H V B Byle, from 4th Bn the East Surrey Regt, which was notified in the Gazette of May 14, 1897, is cancelled.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt R W Morley, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 309, Royal Warrant April 26, 1897. Super Capt C M E Brinkley to be Capt, vice R W Morley.

8th Hussars—Lieut M de Bathe is seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

15th Hussars—Lieut Cecil G de Proe resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers—Lieut E C Ogilvie to be Capt, vice S L Norris, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Surg Lt Col W Campbell, M B, retires on retired pay.

Coldstream Guards—Capt H B Hawkes retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Super Capt J T Sterling to be Capt, vice H B Hawkes, Lieut the Hon H R Baillie Hamilton to be Capt vice C P W Kindersley, retired, Sec Lieut the Hon G V Baring to be Lieut vice the Hon H R Baillie Hamilton.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut C H P Carter, from the Black Watch Royal Highlanders to be Capt vice W C Ophorts, seconded.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lt Col E R P Woodgate, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay. Major J Rowlandson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E R P Woodgate, C B.

King's Liverpool Regt—Staff Sergt Major B J Finch, from the Army Service Corps, Staff Clerk Section, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt D Clarke, retired.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt H C Prichard, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 309, Royal Warrant, April 26, 1897.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut H E Platt is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are dated as follows—W A M Temple, 6 March 15, 1897, vice H E Platt, and K Williams, to March 31, 1897, vice J O'D Ingram, seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut R A Tremayne to be Capt, vice H N Lewin, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Sergt W J S Hosley, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieut, vice F Sinclair, placed on temporary half pay.

Welsh Regt—Capt J R P Clarke retires on retired pay.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Lieut M P Buckle to be Adjutant, vice Capt P Umfreville, who has vacated that appointment.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieut R M D Fox, from 3rd Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieut, vice E B Longhurst, deceased.

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt Qr Mr and Hon Capt H F Healy retires on retired pay; Bandmaster F Gidney to be Qr Mr, with the hony rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt H F Healy.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—The following Lieuts to be Capts—P R Wood, vice H T Grey, seconded, and F L V Jenkins, vice R P Thomas, seconded.

Connaught Rangers—Capt H D Chamier is seconded for service as an Adjt of Vols.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.)—Capt C F H Davidson retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians.—Capt R T Kirkpatrick is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Sec lieut H G R Wakefield to be Lieutenant, vice A W C Sherwood, deceased.

Staff.—Major Gen T Kelly-Kenny, C B, now a Major Gen on the Staff commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, to be Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting at headquarters, vice Major Gen Sir F W Grenfell, G C M G, K C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Lieut R N Smyth, 21st Lancers, to be A D C to Gen E F Chapman, C B, R A, commanding the troops in the Scottish District.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The following Chaplains to the Forces Fourth Class to be Chaplains to the Forces Third Class.—The Rev Robert Armitage, M A, and J B C Murphy, B A.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Lieut J A Murison, M B, from half pay, to be Surgeon Lieutenant, with precedence next below Surg Lieut F E Gunter, in succession to Surg Capt Capt H G Chevers, retired.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt C M Mathew, the Durham Light Infantry, Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is appointed for permanent service on active the provisions of Articles 3 and 13, Royal Warrant June 16, 1896.

Army Pay Dept—Capt C H Moore, the Manchester Regt, to be Paymaster.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Capt A J Haslam, M D, F R C V S, has embarked for service in Uganda; J S Wood, agent, to be Vet Lieut. Lieutenant, in succession to Vet Capt A J Haslam, M D, F R C V S.

Militia.—Lieut J H S Bolden, half pay, to be Colonel; Capt E F H M'Swiney, D S O, I S C, to be Major, in recognition of his services with the Pamirs Boundary Commission.

Indian Staff Corps.—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.—H W J Sconce, C J O FitzGerald, C B, and T O Wingate. The following Officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Majors F B Deane, A M'W Feeney, and J Mackintosh Cole. Capt Quin is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as a Regimental Second in Command, Indian Army.

Indian Army.—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—R E Cox and A J Shaw.

Reserve of Officers.—G W Redway, Esq, late Capt 3rd Bn the Duke of

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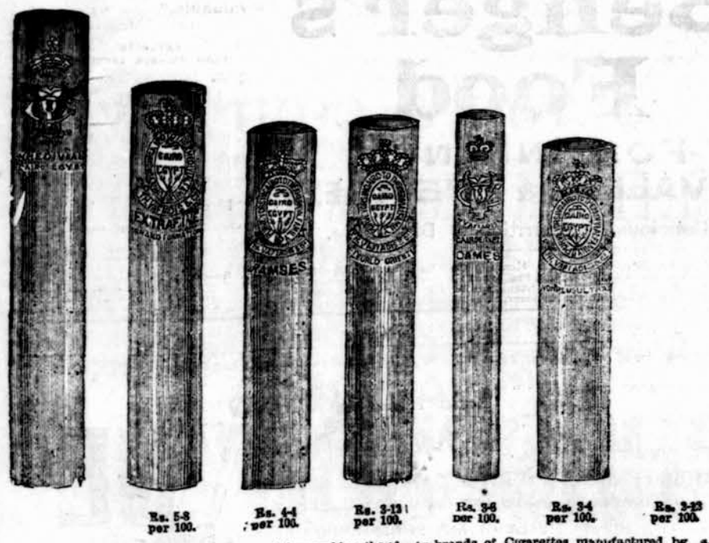

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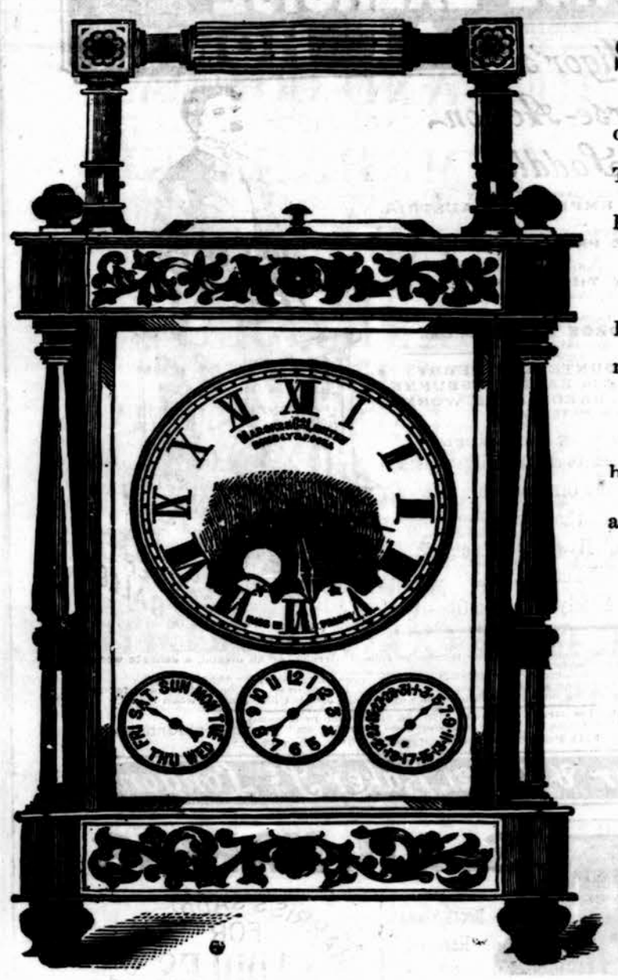

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